

America's Tenth Man


*A Pictorial Review of One-Tenth of a Nation
Presenting the
Negro Contribution to American Life Today*

*Edited and Compiled by
Lucille Arcola Chambers*

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Negro Contribution to American Life Today*

Edited and Compiled by
Lucille Arcola Chambers

Foreword by
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

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Dedicated to
The Youth of the United States,
Citizens of Tomorrow.

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Foreword

In the United Nations it is my duty to represent the United States in relations with seventy-eight other nations. There are few aspects of American life that interest the representatives of those nations more than the way in which our country is moving toward real equality regardless of race.

America's Tenth Man tells about that movement, showing in hard facts where the Negro citizens of America stand today in their steady march toward an equal share in the American heritage.

The experience of America which the United Nations delegates have gained has helped to dispel some of the crude myths of racial domination with which communism has sought to besmirch America's image around the world. The United Nations delegates, for instance, meet daily with Ralph Bunche, an American of Negro descent who is a distinguished statesman of world reputation and an able servant of the international community. They have met also a succession of distinguished Americans of Negro descent—Channing Tobias, Mrs. Edith Sampson, Archibald Carey, Charles Mahoney, Robert Brokenburr, Richard Lee Jones—who have served on American delegations to the United Nations General Assembly. Most of them know Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, an able officer of the Permanent United States Mission to the United Nations. They know that while much remains to be done, we will never go back.

At the United Nations and in diplomatic and economic aid jobs the world over, Americans of all races bear witness to the same truths. We never try to present a picture of perfection to the world, but we do try to reflect faithfully the image of an America in which the horizons of human freedom for every citizen are without limit. In this effort, the heartening facts which Miss Chambers' book so vividly presents will be a great help to us all.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

United States Representative to the United Nations

November 14, 1956

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Acknowledgements

In my attempt to make this document an up-to-the-minute account of the participation of the colored population designated as Negroes in the United States today, and at the same time refer to related historical events, it was not humanly possible to do all the research on current developments alone. I am gratefully indebted to the following for the contributions they so willingly made for this volume: Attorney Cora Walker, NEGRO LAWYERS; Dr. Frank S. Horne, HOUSING; Mr. Sherman Briscoe, PROGRESS OF NEGRO FARMERS; Mr. Fritz Pollard, THE NEGRO ATHLETE; Mr. George A. Beavers, Jr. for his comment on progress in the insurance business; Mr. Julius A. Thomas for the summary of his report on the NEGRO IN INDUSTRY; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, THE IMPORTANCE OF NEGRO WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; Henry Lee Moon, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE; and permission given by Mr. James C. Evans for the use of official data in his 1955 PROGRESS REPORT ON INTEGRATION IN THE ARMED SERVICES and other material submitted.

The invaluable assistance, advice, and encouragement of the following served as a beacon during my long hours of work: Mr. Lester A. Walton, former Minister to Liberia; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, former president of Tuskegee Institute; Judge Edward R. Dudley, former Ambassador to Liberia; Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.; Dr. H. H. Giles, Director of the Center For Human Relations Studies, New York University; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College; Dr. James P. Brawley, President of Clark College; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary, United Nations; Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, noted author; Mr. Val J. Washington, Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee; Mr. Arna Bontemps, noted author, Fisk University; Mr. William H. Oliver, Co-Director, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, UAW-CIO; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Assistant to the Commissioner, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Mr. Francis Hammond, Policy Officer for Minorities Affairs, United States Information Agency; Mr. Richard Graddick, Journalist First Assistant Public Information, U.S.S. SARATOGA; Mr. Dowdal H. Davis, General Manager, THE KANSAS CITY CALL; Mr. Julius J. Adams, veteran journalist; Mr. James W. Ivy, editor THE CRISIS, official journal of the N.A.A.C.P.; Mr. Grayson Walker, commercial artist; Mr. Henry Van Kirk, Henry Van Kirk Productions; Attorney Sadie T. M. Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. G. James Fleming, Associate Professor of Political Science, Morgan State College; Mr. Edwin Jenkins, owner and director of The Empire Linotype School, New York City; Mr. Dave Hepburn, Senior Press Representative CBS Television Information Service.

I was at wits' end over the mechanics of putting this project together and obtaining subject photographs until Mr. John P. Davis, publisher of the former OUR WORLD Magazine, came to my rescue. To him goes much of the credit for many of the excellent photographs which he made available for my use. To him I shall always be grateful.

My special gratitude goes to our government agencies in Washington, D.C. which provided an opportunity for personal interviews, in addition to material and photographs which otherwise would have been impossible to obtain. They are the United States Information Agency; Federal Housing Administration; Department of Defense; Department of Agriculture; Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Foreign Operations Administration; and an interview at the White House.

My sincere appreciation also goes to the following for the courtesy of special photographs: Life Magazine copr. 1955, Time, Inc.—Thurgood Marshall; The David McKay Company, Inc.—Ellen Tarry; Random House, Inc.—Ralph Ellison; Dial Press—Frank Yerby; Concert Associates, Inc.—Robert McFerrin; Marian Fletcher Croson—Mary McLeod Bethune in Haiti; Mr. Stanley B. Rose, Assistant to the President, Borough of Manhattan for photograph of Borough President Hulan E. Jack with family. United Nations Press Service; United States Mission to the United Nations; World Health Organization; UNESCO; American Nurses' Association; American Red Cross; New York Public Library; United Negro College Fund, Inc; World Council of Churches; City of Miami, Florida Police Department; St. Louis Missouri Board of Education; the United States Army; the United States Air Force; and the United States Navy.

To the many individuals, schools, colleges, national organizations, churches, business and industrial concerns who so graciously responded to my invitation to appear in this volume, I shall always be indebted.

An expression of appreciation is difficult to find to thank Jacob Steinberg, Managing Editor, and Joel E. Saltzman, Sales and Promotions, of Twayne Publishers, Inc., for their sharing and acceptance of my vision of the contributions of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, and for their many helpful suggestions, and their untiring efforts to make the vision a reality. The same is true of I. Frederick Doduck of United Printing Services, Inc. for his personal interest in the subject matter and his arduous efforts.

Last but not least, I deem it a great honor and a rare privilege to have our great statesman, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Representative to the United Nations, write the Foreword for AMERICA'S TENTH MAN. At the time of the completion of the book, his official duties were heavy and grave. Nevertheless, Ambassador Lodge has seen fit to pay AMERICA'S TENTH MAN a tribute for which I am humbly grateful.

L.A.C.

INTRODUCTION

This volume has been compiled in an effort to present a composite portrait of the American Negro today — picturing him at work and at play, in every field of activity to which the roads are at last clearing. Approximately 1000 photographs have been assembled, revealing the extent of his participation in everyday life in the United States.

The record of achievement is an impressive one and destined to become even more so. Still, in no way does this pictorial document seek to prove that the Negro lives in the best of all possible worlds in this country, to which he has contributed so much in the three hundred years since his ancestors were first brought as slaves to an alien land. The emphasis throughout has been on the positive aspects of his life here, on the victories, not the defeats, in his unending struggle to achieve first-class citizenship, a goal toward which he has been helped by his government.

From the days of slavery, through the tragic collapse of the Reconstruction era following the Civil War, America's Tenth Man never lost sight of his goal of full emancipation — a goal whose path was lighted by such leaders as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and Booker T. Washington and by such religious figures as John Jasper and Richard Allen. During the last two decades, particularly, when decisive social and economic changes in America opened new vistas of growth for the colored population, Negro organizations gathered momentum as the spokesmen for their people: the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the National Medical Association, the National Association of Negro Women, Inc., to mention but a few.

It was during my travels abroad (in Germany, South America, and the Caribbean area) that I realized how widespread was the information about the negative factors of the American Negro's existence. My descriptions of his changing position in American society were often met with open doubt. In many places visited, one of the first questions asked me was, "What are the colored people 'allowed' to do in the United States?" It became clear to me that many people outside our country — as indeed many within — are informed about the publicized problems, but know little or nothing about the solid achievements of one-tenth of a nation.

I have made no attempt here to present a Who's Who of the American Negro; rather my aim has been to acquaint readers with the role the colored people play in American life. Neither was it my intention to indicate that the

individuals depicted in this volume are the only ones in any particular field. In many endeavors, the colored Americans are too numerous to mention, and the reader should look to works of statistical data for detailed information. While, inevitably, there are some areas of participation not covered, I trust I have yet managed to present the over-all view that is most important. The colored women of America are intentionally given a prominent part in this document because little, if anything, is known about them in foreign lands — women in the musical and dramatic arts being the exception.

It is my hope that this work will contribute to the emerging consciousness on the part of all of us of the true picture of the Negro people, that it will inform and enlighten and inspire Negroes and whites both, so as to speed the day when no citizen of the United States will bear a label but that of *American*.

NEW YORK
September, 1956

L. A. C.

POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION

(Fifteen and a half million Negroes constituted, in 1950, about 10 per cent of the total 151 million population in the United States. 60 per cent live in urban areas. In 27 cities with 50,000 or more Negroes, they constitute 10 per cent or more of the total population of the city. Thirteen of these cities are in Southern States. More than 4,500,00 (29.5 per cent) of the 15,500,000 Negroes in the United States were living in these 27 cities in 1950.)

During the wartime decade (1940-1950) there was considerable shifting of the Negro population from Southern to Northern, Central, and Western States. There was also a corresponding movement from rural to urban areas in the South. The Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific States had the most appreciable increases in their Negro population. Michigan's Negro population more than doubled. In California, where the population now is more than 700,000, the Negro population increased 116 per cent.

TOTAL, NONWHITE, AND NEGRO POPULATION BY STATES: 1950*

State	Total	Nonwhite	Negro***
Alabama	3,061,743		979,617
Arizona	749,587		25,974
Arkansas	1,909,511		426,639
California	10,586,223	639,000	462,172
Colorado	1,325,089		20,177
Connecticut	2,007,280		53,472
Delaware	318,085	44,207	43,598
District of Columbia	802,178	270,400	280,803
Florida	2,771,305		603,101
Georgia	3,444,578		1,062,762
Idaho	588,637		1,050
Illinois	8,712,176	628,000	645,980
Indiana	3,934,224		174,168
Iowa	2,621,073		19,692
Kansas	1,905,299	76,338	73,158
Kentucky	2,944,806		201,921
Louisiana	2,683,516		882,428
Maine	913,774	2,927	1,221
Maryland	2,343,001		385,972
Massachusetts	4,690,514	64,000	73,171

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TOTAL, NONWHITE, AND NEGRO POPULATION BY STATES: 1950*

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)

State	Total	Nonwhite	Negro***
Michigan	6,371,766		442,296
Minnesota	2,982,483		14,022
Mississippi	2,178,914		986,494
Missouri	3,954,653	315,000	297,088
Montana	591,024		1,232
Nebraska	1,325,510	24,166	19,234
Nevada	160,083	10,176	4,302
New Hampshire	533,242	967	731
New Jersey	4,835,329	278,000	318,565
New Mexico	681,187		8,408
New York	14,830,192	928,000	918,191
North Carolina	4,061,929		1,047,358
North Dakota	619,636	11,188	257
Ohio	7,946,627	470,000	513,072
Oklahoma	2,233,351		145,503
Oregon	1,521,341		11,529
Pennsylvania	10,498,012	654,000	638,485
Rhode Island	791,896		13,903
South Carolina	2,117,027		822,077
South Dakota	652,740		727
Tennessee	3,291,718		530,603
Texas	7,711,194	886,000	977,458
Utah	688,862	11,953	2,729
Vermont	377,747		443
Virginia	3,318,680		734,211
Washington	2,378,963		30,691
West Virginia	2,005,552		114,867
Wisconsin	3,434,575		28,182
Wyoming	290,529	6,520	2,557
United States	150,697,361	14,894,000**	15,043,598

* U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. "1950 Census of Population, Advance Reports," Series PC-9, No. 1.

** Negro population as recorded by the Census.

*** 1956 "World Almanac," p. 259.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK



Aerial view of the new permanent HEADQUARTERS of the UNITED NATIONS, in New York, with the East River in the foreground, and mid-town Manhattan in the background. The three U. N. buildings seen in this picture are (l. to r.): the Secretariat building; the Conference Area; and the General Assembly building. The U. N. library building is hidden by the Secretariat. (The two tallest skyscrapers are the Empire State and the Chrysler buildings).

UNITED NATIONS

In April, 1945, in San Francisco, California, nations both great and small participated in the birth of the United Nations. All spoke of their hopes for a more peaceful world, one in which all men could live harmoniously with one another. Little did they dream that so much good could be accomplished in so short a time. Association and close-range observation has helped diminish the fears harbored by nations toward each other.

People in the World Community have learned more about each other's customs, religions, cultures—their needs, sufferings, and oppressions—in ten years than during any one period of history. Countless millions have benefited from better health, more education, and some daily bread through the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and other divisions of this mighty force for human understanding and improvement. More ethnic groups have learned to appreciate the different customs of their neighbors. This we all must learn if we are to survive in this fantastic age. The nations of the world have been awakened to the potential of political independence as never before. At the U. N. they can present their cases and hope for the best.



Colored Americans are employed in various capacities in the United Nations today. Photo at left: one of the guards. Above: one of the tourist guides in the foreground.

UNITED NATIONS

From the very beginning of the United Nations Organization in San Francisco, California, in 1945, Negroes took an active part, and had a large number of official observers representing many organizations. The United States had five delegates and one hundred and twenty-six consultants. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, Founder-President Emeritus of the Bethune-Cookman College, the late WALTER A. WHITE, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted author, were among the consultants.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE



Some of the official observers were:

ELK LODGE: the late J. Finley Wilson of Washington, D.C. the Grand Exalted Ruler for 20 years; Hobson Reynolds, Phila., Pa.; Attorney Perry Howard, Washington, D.C., National Republican Committeeman for Mississippi; Mrs. Theresa Robinson, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.: Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, second president, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, former Assistant New York City District Attorney.

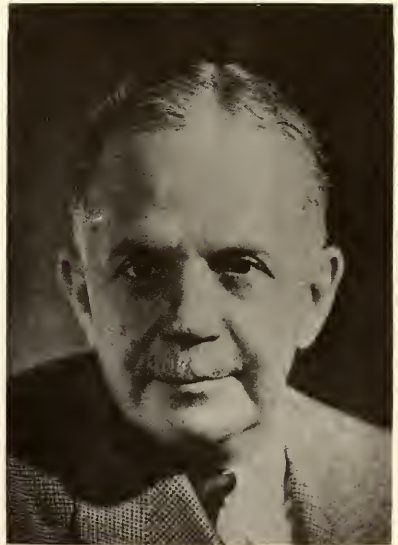
NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION: Dr. William Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. J. C. Austin, Sr., pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church in Chicago, Illinois; Rev. James L. Horace, Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRESS: The Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. P. L. Prattis; Kansas City Call, Lucille Bluford; California Eagle, Charles Carter; Pacific Coast Star, Miss Connie Grant.

DETROIT ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, Detroit, Michigan: Lucille A. Chambers.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY: Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson; Dr. Royford Logan; Dr. and Mrs. Howard Thurman.

ALSO: Rev. R. W. Coleman, New Orleans, La.; William L. Sherrill, Detroit, Mich.; Attorney Loren B. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.; Attorney Hugh Mcbeth, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miss Ida Jackson, former Supreme Basileus of Alpha Kappa Sorority, Berkeley, Calif.



WALTER A. WHITE



One of the most colorful figures in the United Nations is Dr. RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE who made history when former U.N. Secretary TRYGVE LIE made him principal secretary and personal representative to Palestine in 1949. The world remembers the death of Count Bernadotte, after which Dr. Bunche became the mediator to succeed him in the Arab-Israel dispute. For his heroic efforts in bringing about peace at that time, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Bunche, Under-Secretary of the United Nations, was Director of the U.N.'s Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories from 1946 to 1955. Dr. Bunche has received over forty honorary degrees, and more honors than space will permit to list. An ardent family man, he has a charming wife and three children.



Attorney CHARLES H. MAHONEY, prominent insurance executive in Detroit, Michigan, was appointed the first colored permanent United States delegate and served at the U.N. 9th General Assembly in New York City in 1954. He is seen in conference with Mrs. CARMEL CARRINGTON MARR, a vivacious, colored lawyer who is Advisor on Political and Security Affairs in the United States Mission to the United Nations. She has practiced law in Brooklyn for six years; is the mother of two children.



Attorney EDITH SAMPSON, dynamic Chicago assistant corporation counsel and world traveler, was the first colored alternate United States delegate to the United Nations, serving at the 7th General Assembly in New York City.



Dr. CHANNING TOBIAS, chairman of the Board of Directors of NAACP was second American appointed as alternate delegate to the 1952 U.N. General Assembly in Paris.

Dr. JEROME PETERSON, Director, Division of Organization of Public Health Services, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION at Geneva, Switzerland. A graduate of Syracuse University, and Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, he formerly held official posts in the New York City Department of Health and in Puerto Rico. In 1944 he was appointed assistant professor at Long Island College of Medicine; later served as senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. His wife, also a physician, and their three children reside in Geneva. Their home is in Brooklyn, N.Y.



UNITED NATIONS



J. ERNEST WILKINS, Sr., prominent Chicago lawyer, was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor and headed the U.S. Delegation to the 1954 General Conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland. He is seen here addressing the conference.

ROBERT L. BROKENBURR, attorney of Indianapolis, Indiana was an alternate United States delegate at the U.N. 10th General Assembly in New York City in 1955.



ARCHIBALD CAREY, Jr., minister and ardent political figure from Chicago, Illinois confers with United States Delegation at United Nations in New York City while serving as alternate delegate to the United Nations' General Assembly in 1953. L to r.: Secretary of State JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Chairman of the Delegation; Rev. ARCHIBALD CAREY, Jr.; Ambassador HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr., Permanent Representative to the U.N.; Governor JAMES F. BYRNES; Congresswoman FRANCES P. BOLTON; and JAMES P. RICHARDS.



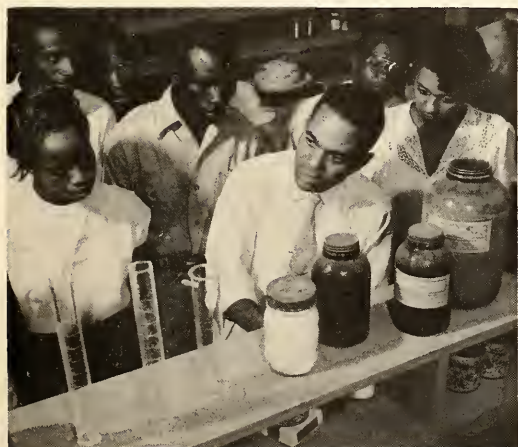
MARSHALL E. WILLIAMS, New York University Law School graduate, was promoted to First Officer of Personnel at the United Nations in 1955 after serving in several capacities in this division since June 1946.

In answer to the Liberian Government's request for teachers to train skilled personnel needed for the country's developing economy, UNESCO sent a team of four scientists who will help establish a scientific faculty at the College of Monrovia.

UNITED NATIONS



Left to right: Dr. HENRY C. McBAY, United States (Chemistry); Mr. ARTHUR J. D. BARKER, of New Zealand (Biology); Dr. MOGENS PIHL of Denmark (Mathematics) and Captain P. J. G. HUIJER, of the Netherlands (Physics). Dr. McBay has been a member of the faculty at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.



Dr. HENRY C. McBAY explaining a problem to his class at College of Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.



A student at the College working out a chemistry problem during a class conducted by Dr. McBAY.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Colored Americans have served in some phase of Foreign Service since John Mercer Langston, a Congressman during Reconstruction days, was appointed by President Hayes as U.S. Minister and Consul General to Haiti for eight years. The great orator and abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, was the second Minister to Haiti, 1889-1891. James Weldon Johnson, the noted poet, composer, and scholar was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela 1906-09. J. Elmer Spyglass, retired international concert singer from Ohio, left the United States more than 46 years ago and settled in Frankfurt, Germany, where he is still serving at the American Consulate.

Federal Judge William Henry Hastie, of Philadelphia, Pa., was appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1946 by President Harry S. Truman. Archie A. Alexander, noted civil engineer from Iowa, the second Negro Governor of the Virgin Islands was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954. He was succeeded in 1955 by Attorney Walter A. Gordon, former chairman of California Adult Authority and the state prison advisory board. Judge Herman E. Moore of Chicago, Illinois has served as District Judge in the Virgin Islands since 1939 — an appointee of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. James M. Narbit of Washington, D.C. is Legal Consultant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Honorable Lester A. Walton of New York City was appointed by President F. D. Roosevelt in 1935-1946 to serve as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia. Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, former President of Texas Southern University in Houston, Texas, was appointed Minister of Liberia from 1946-1948 by President Harry S. Truman.

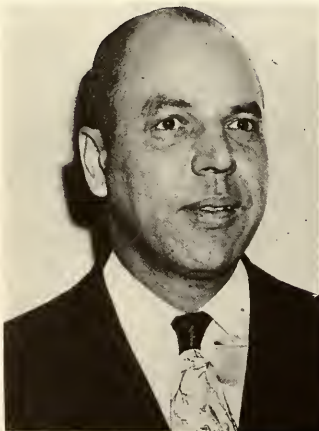
America's first colored Ambassador was Honorable Edward R. Dudley of New York City, appointed by President Harry S. Truman in 1951 to the post in Liberia. Formerly he was legal Aide to the Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1945, and later became Assistant Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is now a Justice in the New York City Court of Domestic Relations. Attorney Jesse D. Locker of Cincinnati, Ohio was appointed by President Eisenhower as second colored Ambassador to Liberia. Honorable Ambassador Richard L. Jones of Chicago, Illinois succeeded Mr. Locker, June 1955.

Among the career diplomats serving today, William Crusier George, in foreign service since 1929, was appointed February 1956 to serve in Taramatago, Dutch Guiana, South America and became the second Negro to serve as diplomat in that continent. He has served as Consul in Liberia, and Copenhagen, Denmark. Rupert A. Lloyd has served as Vice Consul and was first secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, France, is now serving in Karachi, Pakistan. Clifford R. Wharton, former Consul General to Lisbon, Portugal, now heads the staff of the American Consulate in Marseille, France; Charles Hanson, Jr., Vice-Consul, Zurich, Switzerland. Rufus C. Kuykendall of Indiana is member of UNESCO National Commission; Dr. Howard D. Gregg of Delaware is head of the U.S. Educational Mission in Afghanistan; George Reed of Detroit, Michigan is chief of the Economic Mission to Liberia; Dr. Ralph Cazort, associate professor of pharmacology at Meharry Medical College is on leave to serve on the faculty of the University of Indonesia at Jakarta.

Others who have made recent foreign tours for the United States Department of State are: Dr. Francis M. Hammond, specialist for the U.S. Information Service; Dr. Leroy H. Woodson, former U.S. Army intelligence officer and language instructor at Howard University; George L.P. Weaver, executive secretary of the CIO's Anti-Discrimination Committee; William H. Oliver, Co-Director Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, UAW-CIO; J. Saunders Redding, author and professor of English at Hampton Institute; W. E. Reed of North Carolina A. & T. College at Greensboro was the only Negro in the delegation of United States exchange farmers touring Russia in 1955. Representation in the field of sports include famous Olympic champion Jesse Owens and track star Mal Whitfield.



Honorable WILLIAM HENRY HASTIE, now Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, third district in Philadelphia, was the first colored American named governor of a state or territory of the United States. (Pinckney Pinchback, usually given the honor, was only acting Governor of the state of Louisiana in 1872.) He is seen here as he was sworn into office as Governor of the Virgin Islands by District Judge HERMAN E. MOORE from Chicago, Illinois during ceremonies at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. in 1946. President Harry Truman made the appointment of the sixth governor of the Virgin Islands, the only Territorial unit under the American flag governed entirely by colored people. Noted civil engineer, ARCHIE A. ALEXANDER of Iowa, followed as the second governor. In 1955 President EISENHOWER appointed Atty. WALTER A. GORDON of Cal. Governor of V.I.



EDWARD R. DUDLEY of New York City, America's first colored Ambassador to Liberia, was appointed by President Harry Truman in 1951. He is now Justice in the Court of Domestic Relations, New York City.



LESTER A. WALTON, Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia from 1935 to 1946, appointed by President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, he negotiated preliminary agreement for bases and U.S. troops in Liberia during World War II. Was first non-Liberian to receive Grand Band Humane Order of African Redemption, country's oldest decoration.



Dr. SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS, (left) President of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, was one of the four members selected on May 15, 1954 to the Board of Foreign Scholarships which selects all participants in the exchange program authorized by the Fulbright Act. Dr. Scruggs, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Kansas; was awarded the Croix du Guerre for service in France during World War I; and was appointed President of Lincoln University in 1938. He has been a member of the Commission on Institutes of Higher Education, and Vice President of the Mo. Assn. for Adult Education. At right is Mr. Spruks, Protocol Officer.



Dr. FRANK SNOWDEN, JR., head of Howard University's Classics Department, is Cultural Attache for U.S. Information Agency in Rome, Italy. Appointed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1954.



Dr. R. O'HARA LANIER, former President of Texas Southern University in Houston, was Minister to Liberia from 1946 to 1948. Among his achievements were completion of the Port of Monrovia; building the first railroad in Liberia to bring iron ore from Bormar Hills to Monrovia; developing of the Delta Line Service from Monrovia to New Orleans; and established the U.S. Information Service to Liberia.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CAREER DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

Career Officers receiving instructions from Warren T. Roudebush (center) of the Foreign Service Institute in 1948. Left to right: GILES A. HUBERT, former head of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. appointed to the American Embassy at Port-au-Prince, Haiti; JOHN S. GEORGE, native of Washington, D.C., is an administrative officer at Monrovia, Liberia; WILLIAM P. BOSWELL of Jersey City, N.J., formerly employed by the Department of State as an assistant security officer, is an administrative assistant in Monrovia, Liberia; WARREN T. ROUDEBUSH, Miss BEATRICE M. CARSON of Louisville, Kentucky, formerly society editor of "The Louisville Defender" 1938-41, and employed six years by the U. S. Maritime Commission, is a clerk in Monrovia; WILLIAM C. GEORGE of Washington, D.C., in February 1956 was assigned to the Consulate in Taramatago, Dutch Guiana, South America. He entered the Foreign Service in 1929 and served as a clerk and later as an administrative officer at Monrovia, Las Palmas, the Canary Islands, and San Miguel, Azores. Others in the group have also been given various diplomatic assignments since 1948.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Ala. signed a 3-year contract for Indonesian Project in 1954. EDGAR P. WESTMORELAND, director of the Department of Vocational Education of the District of Columbia public school system, heads the Tuskegee overseas staff which includes four specialists in the fields of automobile mechanics, machine shop equipment, and diesel mechanics, as well as seven teachers in the following fields: woodworking, electricity, wood shipbuilding, automobile mechanics, diesel engines, machine shop, and industrial science. HERMAN O. MARSHALL, health educator from Wilson, North Carolina, since 1952 has traveled the remotest parts of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—the former Associated States of Indochina—with a mission of helping the disease-plagued villagers improve their welfare by improving their health. He does not find preventive medicine, preventive sanitation, and personal hygiene easy to teach in a land where there is only one “doctor” for every 150,000 individuals. Mrs. Marshall, the former Catherine Powell of Raleigh, N.C., and their three small children live with Mr. Marshall in the native city of Dalat, in deep Southeastern Vietnam. Mrs. Marshall holds the B.A. degree from Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., and received the Master’s degree in dietetics from New York University. DORSEY LANE of Washington, D.C. is Assistant Counsel, Foreign Operations Administration. Dr. FLEMMIE P. KITRELL of Howard University, Washington, D.C. is technical specialist under the Foreign Operations Administration program in India. When Congressman GERALD R. FORD, Jr., of Detroit, and American General HOONAN, visited Saigon to make a special study of American Aid in the Associated States, Chief of Mission General WILBUR R. McREYNOLDS took them on a tour of STEM projects around Saigon and Cholon.



Visiting the combined Administration and Information building at Tan Phu Trung, a new STEM-sponsored village near Saigon. From left to right are Dr. SAMUEL ADAMS, Mass Education Specialist; Mr. KURT FALK, Director of STEM Operations; Mr. LUU of the American Aid Committee; Mr. C. W. O'LEARY, Industry and Public Works officer (in foreground); Mr. HERMAN HOLIDAY, Relief and Rehabilitation Officer; Congressman FORD; General HOONAN; Mr. D. LAVERGNE, Education Officer; General W. McREYNOLDS, Chief of American Aid Mission and Mr. HENRI PASCAL, Deputy Information Officer.



HERMAN JOE HOLIDAY of Indianapolis, Indiana, All-American football star of Indiana and Tuskegee, is Director of Relief and Rehabilitation for FOA's Mission in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in Indochina. Prior to the distribution of relief supplies in the new Dong Quan Pacification project, a ten-man team went to the villages to find out the needs of the people. Five were health workers who arranged for inoculations for smallpox and cholera. Treatment was given for eye ailments such as trachoma and medicines were distributed to those suffering from other ailments. Distribution took place at Pagoda Hoa My.

AN EMPEROR VISITS THE UNITED STATES

His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie of Ethiopia accepted President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the United States in 1954 and received a royal welcome. Previous invitations had been extended by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, but the Emperor was too busy rebuilding his war torn country to accept. The Ruler who traces his line back to King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba was overnight guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House. Emperor Selassie addressed Joint Houses of Congress. The grand reception for the Ruler and his party of ten in Washington was attended by many notables. During the Emperor's five week tour he also visited 19 cities, 8 universities, the Hyda Park home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and many industrial and defense installations in the United States, and places of interest in Canada and Mexico.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE paid a visit to Oklahoma A & M College in the southwestern state of Oklahoma. Here the Emperor is being escorted from his plane by Dr. OLIVER S. WILLHAM (left), President of the College and U.S. Department of State Protocol Officer JOHN E. UTTER.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE addressing Joint Houses of Congress.



THE EMPEROR visits with President MORDECAI JOHNSON at Howard University in Wash., D.C.

IN NEW YORK CITY Emperor Selassie was given the traditional ticker tape welcome including a Fifth Avenue parade. His crowded itinerary was made up of a visit to the United Nations; ceremony at City Hall; Abyssinia Baptist Church where he presented a hammered gold cross to Rev. Adam C. Powell, pastor; Yankee Stadium; Columbia University; reception at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel attended by 2,000; and countless luncheons and dinners with financiers and dignitaries.



At Yankees-Senators baseball game the ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR poses with Yankees' manager CASEY STENGEL as PRINCESS SEBLA DESTA (left), and JAMES FARLEY look on.



In field marshal's uniform with nine rows of ribbons, EMPEROR SELASSIE receives medal from Mayor ROBERT WAGNER at New York's City Hall.



Columbia University awards honorary degree to the Emperor whose two grandsons attend. Prof. P. C. JESSUP (l.) Emperor, Pres. GRAYSON KIRK.



Reception at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Retired South Carolina Judge and Mrs. J. WAITES WAR-ING were among the 2,000 guests.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

FOREIGN SERVICE

Among other dignitaries who visited the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower were President WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN of the African Republic of Liberia, and President PAUL MAGLOIRE of Haiti.



The ticker-tape Fifth Avenue parade for visiting dignitaries always draws many spectators. President TUBMAN is seen lifting hat to greet the crowd viewing parade for him.



President WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN of Liberia on his second visit to the United States meets BERNARD BARUCH at Waldorf Astoria Hotel luncheon in New York City while Mayor ROBERT F. WAGNER looks on.



Haiti's President, PAUL MAGLOIRE and members of his cabinet make a good-will tour of the United States.

GOVERNMENT

Today AMERICA'S 10th MAN is closer to realization of his political rights which were guaranteed by the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment than at any time since its adoption December 18, 1865. The fight to secure the rights which are stated clearly, has been a long and arduous one.

The Thirteenth Amendment was virtually made null and void by the legislatures of the reconstructed southern states after the Civil War making it necessary for Congress to pass the first Civil Rights Bill April 9, 1866 and another Bill of Rights March 1, 1875. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified July 28, 1868, and the Fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870 further implemented the original amendment and Bill of Rights, and guaranteed the colored people voting rights, equal protection under the law, and equal enjoyment of accommodations in public places. However, the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional after which a number of states in the North enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertook to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places to the colored people.

Suffrage amendments adopted by southern states were as follows: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia, 1901; Georgia, 1908; Oklahoma, 1910. The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test, or come under the grandfather clause.

Many Civil Rights Bills have been enacted since that time in northern states. In an attempt to have our National Government enact such a bill, President Truman created by Executive Order 9808 a Committee on Civil Rights December 5, 1946. Notwithstanding the opposition to his program, President Truman presented it to Congress in February 1948; the seed was again sown and its development is bearing fruit today.

The American press, which advocates freedom of speech, has done much to bring the pros and cons of the Tenth Man's political participation into focus. Back in May 1930 a North Carolina newspaper, "The Fayetteville Observer," foresaw this decade of progress and stated under the caption "The Negro Democrat": "Frankly, we wish the Negro could remain forever, the happy non-political citizen he has been for the past generation, but frankly we do not see how this condition can be prolonged much longer in view of our system of universal education. White people of both parties should begin to realize this and to plan now how the increasing Negro vote is to be assimilated best into the political fabric of the commonwealth."

Today, the percentage of positions held by colored Americans in government at all levels is small, but tremendously significant. Some of the positions are political appointments, although many were obtained by civil service examinations. Some types of positions which they hold are shown in this chapter. This number will no doubt increase as individual citizens continue to become more aware of their democratic responsibilities, and equal voting privileges are granted to all citizens.

Brave young Americans have fought and some have died in two recent world wars on foreign soil to preserve our democratic rights and heritage. The Supreme Court of the United States is taking unprecedented steps to help bring about full citizenship participation for all. The challenge is here. No individual can escape playing his part in the battle to make these rights secure and universal in our great nation. Every citizen in the United States is a soldier in the ranks to help our Government maintain and hold its place and respect as a great world democratic power and leader in these crucial times. Together we proceed; divided we fail.

The Federal Post Office Department employs more colored workers than any other single Government agency; about 42,000 men and women in various capacities, approximately one out of every ten postal employees. All jobs are civil service with regular salaries and retirement pensions. THOMAS P. BOMAR, assistant general superintendent in the Postal Transportation Service in Washington, D.C., holds the highest civil service post. He began in postal service as a mail weigher in 1912. Attorney THOMAS C. HALL began as a clerk, and now works for Solicitor General handling claims for injury or property damage. ANDREW R. EDELEN, statistical draftsman, prepares charts and graphs used by postal officials in Washington to improve mail transportation. ROBERT F. KEARSE of Vauxhall, N. J. is the only colored postmaster of a first class post office. J. WESLEY JONES, the nation's first Negro postal superintendent, retired in 1955 after forty years in postal service. He was superintendent of Chicago's Hyde Park Post Office, the world's largest postal sub-station.



Maryland's VERNON F. GREENE is one of Post Office Department's legal counsel.



L. B. TOOMER, Georgia bank president, was appointed as Registrar of the Treasury in 1945.



SCOVEL RICHARDSON of Missouri, chairman of 8-man Federal Parole Board, works with 28 penal institutions.



PAUL R. WILLIAMS (standing) of Los Angeles, California is on Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Program. The famous architect is internationally known.



Housing Conference held in office of JOSEPH R. RAY, Washington, D. C. Reading from left to right: WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Manager of Finance & Treasurer of Harris & Adams Construction Co. Inc. (Cleveland, Ohio); JOSEPH R. RAY, Assistant to the Administrator, HHFA (OA Racial Relations Service); THOMAS F. ADAMS, Manager, Harris & Adams Construction Co. Inc.; and B. T. McGRAW, Deputy Assistant to the Administrator, HHFA.



ROBERT W. SMITH, Jr. is Supervising Mathematician of the computation laboratory at United States Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, Pa. Has held post for past 8 years, doing scientific calculations and other types of analysis. He is here instructing on the key-punching machine.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

**BUREAU OF ENGRAVING
AND PRINTING**



Colored Americans working in
the Bureau of Engraving and
Printing in Washington, D.C.

Names of five colored Americans who served as Registrars of the U.S. Treasury have appeared on billions of dollars of United States paper money. They were: **BLANCHE K. BRUCE** of Mississippi who became a United States Senator during the Reconstruction era; **JUDSON WHITLOCKE LYONS** of Augusta, Ga., graduate of Howard University law school, appointed by President William McKinley in 1898; **WILLIAM TECUMSEH VERNON** 1906-1910, former president of Western University in Quindaro, Kansas; **J. C. NAPIER**, Nashville, Tennessee banker, 1911-1913; **L. B. TOOMER** of Georgia, appointed in 1945.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

VERNON BUSH, was the first Negro appointed page boy by the U. S. Supreme Court. He will attend school set aside for page boys and the children of Congressmen and Senators. The appointment was made at the direction and with the approval of Chief Justice Warren.



VERNON BUSH at the scene of his duties.



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

Many colored Americans have been appointed to high National posts during the past and present decades. Due to changes in Administration, some have served and gone. The late OSCAR DePRIEST of Chicago, Illinois was the first colored congressman ever elected in the North. He served three terms during the transition from the Hoover to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration. He was a hard fighting Congressman, and started many reforms in Fair Employment Practices and Civil Rights.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, former Democratic Congressman from Illinois followed. He is now a gentleman farmer in Virginia. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, Democratic Congressman of Chicago, Illinois is the third and one of the most powerful colored political leaders of the present day. He is the second to head a Congressional Committee. B. K. BRUCE, Congressman from Mississippi during Reconstruction Days, was chairman of a Congressional Investigating Committee which probed the Freedmen's Bank failure in 1873.

Democratic Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. of New York is the fourth, and is now serving his third term. He is also pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City . . . the largest colored congregation in the U. S.

Republican Congressman CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr. of Detroit, Michigan, won the election by a wide margin over his nearest opponent in 1954 and became Michigan's first Negro Congressman. He was formerly a Mich. State Senator.

Almost forgotten are the colored Americans who served in Congress when our Nation was young. HIRAM R. REVELS, a native of North Carolina and graduate of Knox College in Illinois, was elected to the State Senate in Mississippi and became the first colored man to hold the position of U.S. Senator. He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis in 1869. BLANCHE K. BRUCE, also of Mississippi, served in Congress from 1875-1881. Previously he was sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate of Mississippi. Later he held the position of Registrar of the U.S. Treasury. JOHN R. LYNCH, Congressman from Mississippi for two terms, had the honor of presiding at the National Republican Convention in 1884 at Chicago. From South Carolina went JOSEPH H. RAINEY who served in five Congresses; Bishop RICHARD H. CAIN in two; ROBERT C. Le LARGE, in one; ALONZO J. RANSIER, in one; THOMAS E. MILLER, one term; ROBERT BROWN ELLIOTT, brilliant lawyer and graduate of an English college, two terms; GEORGE W. MURRAY, in two; and ROBERT SMALLS in five terms. Virginia had one member of Congress, JOHN MERCER LANGSTON, A.B., A.M., graduate of Oberlin College and later receiving his LL.D. at Howard University where he was made Dean and Professor of Law School. He also served as U.S. Minister and Consul General to Haiti for eight years. North Carolina sent JOHN A. HYMAN one term; JAMES E. O'HARA two terms; HENRY P. CHEATHAM, graduate of Shaw University and once Register of Deeds in Vance County two terms; and GEORGE H. WHITE two terms. JEFFERSON F. LONG from Georgia serving part of a term, was the first Negro to make a speech in the House; JOSIAH T. WALLS, two terms. Alabama sent JERE HARALSON, BENJAMIN S. TURNER, and JAMES T. RAPIER, one term each. CHARLES E. NASH of Louisiana served one term.



WILLIAM L. DAWSON
Congressman from Illinois



ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.
Congressman from New York



CHARLES C. DIGGS
Congressman from Michigan



SAMUEL R. PIERCE, Associate Counsel to the House Judiciary Anti-trust Subcommittee, is the first colored American to hold such high legal post. The former Assistant United States Attorney, and Assistant to the Undersecretary of Labor now holds his fourth successive governmental position since graduation from Cornell Law School in 1949. The native New Yorker received the LL.M. degree in taxation from NYU in 1952. During World War II he served with the Criminal Investigation Division. His wife is Dr. BARBARA WRIGHT of New York City.



EVERETT FREDERICK MORROW of Hackensack, N.J. was appointed by President Eisenhower July 1955 to the post of Administrative Officer for Special Projects Group and became the first colored American of such rank in the executive office. The Group included the Council on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Joseph M. Dodge; the offices of Harold E. Stassen and Nelson A. Rockefeller, special assistants to the President on disarmament and foreign policy, and the office of Major General John S. Bragdon, special consultant on public works planning. Mr. Morrow was educated at Bowdoin and Rutgers.



Dr. AMBROSE CALIVER has served since 1930 as Assistant to the Commissioner, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He has written many books, pamphlets, and articles on education of the American colored people. Left to right: Dr. EARLE J. McGRATH, former Commissioner of Education, Dr. CALIVER, and Dr. OSCAR R. EWING, former Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

WOMEN ALSO SERVE

American colored women also serve their country efficiently in high Government posts. The internationally known educator and club woman **MARY McLEOD BETHUNE** served with the National Youth Administration during the early years of President Roosevelt's term. **PAULINE REDMAN COGGS** was among the first NYA directors. **THOMASINA JOHNSON NORFORD** was Consultant for Minorities in the U.S. Employment Service for eight years. This post was placed under the Labor Department in 1954 and filled by **ROBERTA CHURCH**. Ardent political leader, **ANNA H. ARNOLD HEDGEMAN**, was formerly assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing during President Truman's Administration. (See City Government for photo.) **CHRISTINE DAVIS**, staff director, Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives. **RUTH V. WASHINGTON** is an attorney in the Labor Department; **HELEN C. COOPER**, assistant Regional Director, California, for Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; **JULIA P. COOPER** serves in the Attorney General Services Administration.



ROBERTA CHURCH of Tennessee (at desk) appointed by President Eisenhower in 1953 as Minority Groups Consultant, Department of Labor, is now race relations advisor for the entire Labor Department.



White House secretary, **LOIS LIPPMAN** of Massachusetts comparing notes with **WILLIAM SIMMONS**, chief receptionist since Roosevelt administration.



Miss **RUTH V. WASHINGTON**, Attorney in the United States Department of Labor.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



CHRISTINE RAY DAVIS, Staff Director, Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, was the first Negro woman appointed Secretary and Administrative Assistant to a Member of Congress and has served consecutively on Capitol Hill for more than fifteen years. She was Secretary to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, and was made Administrative Assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson when he came to the House of Representatives.



Attorney JULIA P. COOPER and superiors in General Services Administration act on questions arising from contracting, leasing government buildings.



Ardent political leader VAL WASHINGTON is National Committeeman for minorities in the Republican Party.



Michigan's JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH, II, consultant to Secretary of State Dulles, advises on personnel problems.

The Office of RECORDER of DEEDS is not a new one for colored Americans. JOHN B. DUNCAN, formerly with the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, now holds the post. FREDERICK DOUGLASS held the post from 1881 to 1886. Dr. THOMPSON, prominent Kansas City, Missouri physician was appointed to the post in 1933. Reverend MARSHALL SHEPPARD of Philadelphia, Pa. followed him.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Justice HAROLD A. STEVENS, the former New York City General Sessions judge, was appointed to the New York State Supreme Court by Gov. AVERELL HARRIMAN on December 31, 1955. He became the first Negro ever to serve as justice of a state supreme court in the United States.



CHARLES C. DIGGS, Sr. of Detroit, Michigan was elected in 1936 as the first Negro State Senator in Michigan. He was an outstanding spokesman for Labor in the Michigan Legislature during his four terms. He is credited with calling the Government's attention to the hiring of colored women in war industry. His son, CHARLES C. DIGGS, Jr., now United States Congressman, was Michigan's second Negro State Senator.



Attorney CORA M. BROWN, Detroit, Michigan, elected in 1952 the second woman State Senator in Michigan state history, is the State's third Negro State Senator.



Judge FRANCIS E. RIVERS, selected by Governor Dewey as Assistant District Attorney, is now Justice of the City Court of New York.

STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE LEGISLATORS

The number of colored Americans serving in State Legislatures is comparatively small; however, the part they play in molding State policies is significant. The number has steadily increased in recent decades since Edward A. Johnson was elected in New York in 1918. The following states have colored representation today: Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Arizona, California, Colorado, Ohio, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Vermont. In 1871 when there were 115 members elected to the lower house of State Legislatures in the United States—38 were colored men.



Representative CHARLENE WHITE of Detroit, Michigan has been a dynamic figure in the Michigan State House of Representatives since 1951.



LeROY J. SIMMONS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin



FREDERICK BOWERS
Dayton, Ohio

STATE LEGISLATORS

HENRY J. RICHARDSON, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana, lawyer was elected to the Indiana Legislature in 1932 and re-elected in 1934 on a Democratic ticket—the first time in 40 years for a colored person in Indiana. He sponsored an Amendment to the Indiana Civil Rights Law in 1935, which permitted Negroes to serve in the Indiana State Militia, and the Seditious Literature Act prohibiting racial smears in political campaigns. In 1947 he was chairman of the State Attorney General's Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, which sponsored and passed Indiana's famous "Anti-Hate Law"—which barred the Klan and similar organizations from Indiana. The same year he secured a permanent injunction barring the "Dixiecrats" ticket from the Indiana ballot. In 1948 he was appointed Special Judge of the Felony Division of Marion County Criminal Court. As chairman and leader of the sponsoring group in 1949, he wrote and maneuvered through the Indiana Legislature — Indiana Public School Anti-Segregation and Discrimination Law, on the basis of race, color or creed. He is Indiana's legal chief representative for the national legal staff of the NAACP.



CHARLES J. JENKINS, Chicago, Illinois, served more than ten terms, sponsored 30 bills that became laws.



WILLIAM DAVIS MACKEY
Indianapolis, Indiana



JESSE L. DICKINSON
South Bend, Indiana



CORNEAL A. DAVIS, Chicago, Ill. sponsored more than 100 bills.



Attorney C. C. WIMBISH of Chicago, Illinois has served twenty years in the Illinois State Legislature, part of which time he was State Senator.



J. MCKINLEY NEAL, Kansas City, Missouri druggist, is serving his fifth term in the Missouri State Legislature as representative of the Fourth District. He is chairman of the Legislature's Committee on Elections, and serves on the committees on Appropriations, Labor, Education, Criminal Justice and Costs. Former manager of the Kansas City office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Neal, a graduate pharmacist, has operated the Regal Pharmacy for 20 of the 22 years he has lived in Kansas City. A native of Atlanta, Georgia, he is shown here with Mrs. NEAL, the first colored graduate of the University of Nebraska School of Pharmacy.



Attorney CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Jr. First colored elected member, Kentucky Legislature since Reconstruction days; six consecutive terms—twelve years.

STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATORS



JOHN WILSON GREEN
St. Louis, Mo.



WALTER VICTOR LAY
St. Louis, Mo.



Mrs. ELIZABETH DREWRY,
Teacher, first colored person
to serve in the West Virginia
State legislature.

STATE LEGISLATORS

The state of Pennsylvania leads in the number of colored Americans serving as State Representatives. The five who are now serving are: GRANVILLE E. JONES, SCHOLLEY PACE ALEXANDER, SAMUEL FLOYD, J. THOMPSON PETTIGREW, and SUSAN MONROE—all of Philadelphia. ANDREW M. BRADLEY is Secretary of the Budget, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



Mrs. SUSAN MONROE
Philadelphia, Pa. housewife



PAUL F. JONES, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania lawyer,
succeeded veteran legislator, HOMER C. BROWN.



J. T. PETTIGREW
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

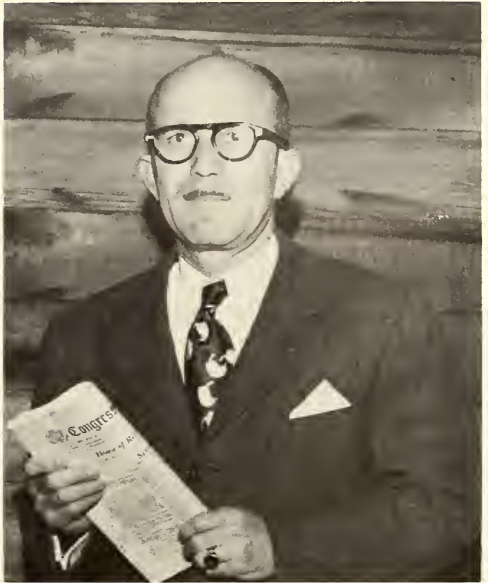


GRANVILLE E. JONES
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

STATE LEGISLATORS
SERVE FROM
NEW ENGLAND TO CALIFORNIA



HERBERT L. JACKSON, Malden, Mass. was elected to the legislature by a 90 per cent white constituency.



AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, Los Angeles, California, insurance man, has served more than 17 years in his state during which time he has been the house floor leader.



BESSIE BUCHANAN of New York City, in 1954 became the first Negro woman elected to the New York State Legislature.



BERTRAM L. BAKER
Brooklyn, New York



CARL SIMS, Sr.
Phoenix, Arizona



WILLIAM BYRON RUMFORD
Berkeley, California



ULYSSES G. PLUMMER, Jr. holds state post as attorney for Bonneville Power Administration in Oregon.



ELMER J. CARTER, Commissioner, New York State Fair Employment Practices Commission.



ARTHUR B. McCAW of Omaha (left), Nebraska State Budget Director, appointed Jan. 1953. He spent fifteen years in the Douglas County Assessor's office, and five years with the Douglas County Tax Appraisal Board.



DOLLIE LOWTHER ROBINSON was appointed Secretary of the New York State Department of Labor in 1955. In this position Mrs. Robinson shares actively in administration of social legislation which, as a rank and file member of the organized laundry workers, she helped to bring to reality. A Brooklyn College graduate, she also holds an LL.B. degree from New York Law School.

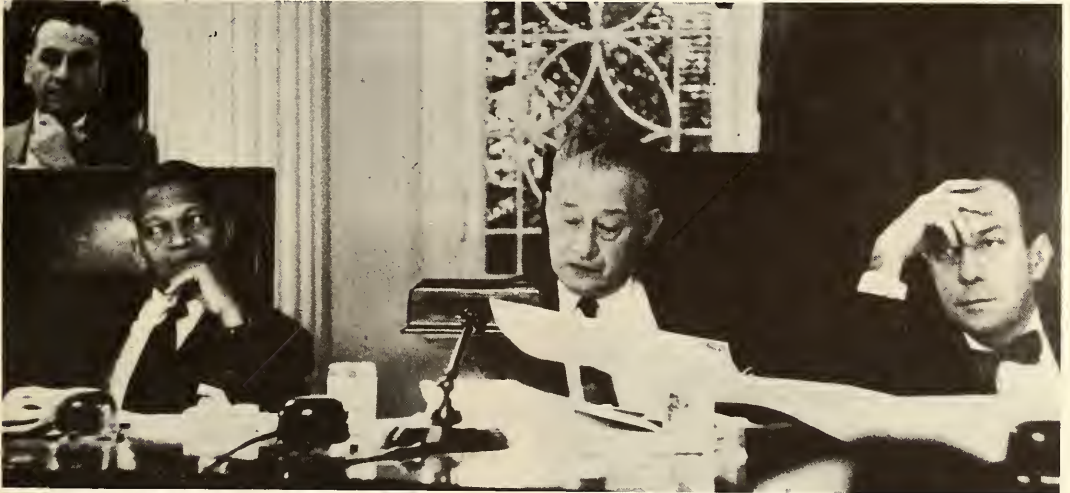


BERTHA J. DIGGS WARNER, Brooklyn, N.Y., former Secretary of the New York State Dept. of Labor appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. In this post she served for ten years as supervisor of employee welfare for some 15,000 employees; as Secretary of the State Industrial Council, an Advisory Body to the State Industrial Commissioner; and as Chairman of the Labor Department's Civil Service Merit Award Board. Her community activities have brought her honors and awards for promoting inter-racial understanding.

CITY GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK CITY has elected more colored Americans to public office than any other city in the United States. The Hon. HULAN E. JACK, was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan on November 3, 1953. This is the highest elective office ever attained by a Negro in the history of municipal government. In 1940 he was elected to the New York State Assembly and subsequently re-elected seven consecutive times. He served thirteen years and resigned as Assemblyman, effective December 31, 1953, to be inducted into the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan for a four-year term. He became known as a fighter for civil and human rights "for all of the people all of the time" during his tenure as an Assemblyman. He believes

that "no man is free if all men are not free," and this philosophy was reflected in the legislation he introduced in the Assembly on civil rights and to end discrimination in any form. During the same period he introduced legislation to stamp out communism and to bar subversive activities. He is an executive member of New York County Democratic Committee. In 1952 he was chosen by the New York State Democratic Committee to make the speech of welcome for President Harry S. Truman. Also served as a member of the New York State Democratic Platform Committee in 1946. He is a member of St. Thomas the Apostle Roman Catholic Church and President of St. Thomas the Apostle Holy Name Society.



As President of the Borough of Manhattan and a member of the Board of Estimate, his extensive legislative experience as a member of the New York State Assembly has given him unusual insight into problems affecting the public welfare and interest, and also State and City relationship. Left: Hon. HULAN E. JACK, Manhattan Borough President. Center: ABE STARK, President of the Council, N.Y.C. Right: Hon. Mayor ROBERT WAGNER at meeting of eight-man Board of Estimate. Before Mr. Jack took office few people seemed to know or care what the Borough President's duties were. Now letters pour in from many parts of the world; from Protestants, Catholics and Jews; housewives and Wall Street brokers—all inquiring about Mr. Jack.

The Hon. HULAN JACK stands behind his wife, Mrs. ALMIRA J. WILKINSON JACK who is holding their daughter, JULIENNE CECILIA, born March 9, 1954. Son EDWIN, eighteen, at left.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Colored Americans also serve in many other State, County, and City offices throughout the United States. New York State has the largest number serving as judges and assistant district attorneys. Dr. VERNON A. AYER has served with the New York City Department of Health since 1926. At the present time he is a Public Health Officer. Dr. RUTH TEMPLE of Los Angeles, California, has given many years of outstanding service as Public Health Officer with the Los Angeles Department of Health. Dr. CONNIE R. YERWOOD is Medical Consultant of the Maternal and Child Health Division of the Texas State Department of Health in Austin, Texas. In Cleveland, Ohio, Councilwoman JEAN CAPERS is known for her dynamic political activities. Cleveland attorney CLAYBORNE GEORGE is a member of the three man Civil Service Commission. ARTHUR C. FORD is Commissioner of Water and Electricity in New York City. JOSEPH D. BIBB is director of Public Safety in Governor William Stratton's cabinet (Illinois).



Councilman LEELAND N. JONES, Jr., of Buffalo, New York, was named the City's outstanding young man in 1952 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is a graduate of Buffalo University and now a trustee of that University.



Dr. RUTH TEMPLE has served many years as Public Health Officer in Los Angeles, California Department of Health.

Mrs. RUTH WHITEHEAD WHALEY, an attorney, is secretary to the Board of Estimate in New York City.



One of the longest term Judges in the United States is Judge ARMOND SCOTT in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt in 1936. Some years ago he was forced to flee from his native state North Carolina because a political mob resented his attempts to get colored people to vote. Two other distinguished colored Americans preceded Judge Scott in this post. First was the late Judge ROBERT TERRELL, then Judge JAMES COBB.

JUDGES

New York State has the largest number of colored Americans serving as judges. Those now serving in New York City are: THOMAS DICKENS, former Justice in the City Court and now General Sessions Justice; HERMAN C. STOUTE, Justice Municipal Court; CARSON DeWITT BAKER, Justice Municipal Court; EDWARD R. DUDLEY, Justice Domestic Relations Court; Magistrate MYLES A. PAIGE, Special Sessions; and Magistrate VERNON C. REDDICK. Justice JANE M. BOLIN, Justice Domestic Relations Court was appointed to the bench by the former Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia in 1937; the first American colored woman appointed to such post. The late CHARLES ELLIS TONEY was the first colored to serve as judge in New York City, appointed in 1931; the late Justice JAMES WATSON was the second. In Chicago, Illinois Justices FREDERICK SLATER, WENDELL GREENE, and HENRY C. FERGUSON serve in Municipal Court. Justice WADE H. McCREE, Jr. serves in Detroit.



Judge EDWIN L. JEFFERSON, Superior Court, Los Angeles, Calif. Appointed to the bench in 1941. His wife is also an attorney.

JUDGES



In the deep South, Judge LAWSON E. THOMAS is serving his second term on the municipal bench in Miami, Fla.



As the first Negro to be elected to municipal public office in Kansas City, Mo., CARL R. JOHNSON, one of three judges of the municipal court, is here shown swearing in witnesses during one of the cases to come before him. A prominent attorney in Kansas City for 33 years, Judge Johnson is a member of the National Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. and past Grand Polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He has also served as president of the Kansas City, Mo., branch of the N.A.A.C.P. for 15 years. Mr. Johnson was elected to his present post in March, 1955 for a four-year term.



Judge HOMER BROWN, Judge in the Allegheny County Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Philadelphia Municipal Court Judge HERBERT E. MILLEN has been in present office since 1947.



EDNA THOMAS, Assistant to the Director for Information and Complaints in Mayor's Office is seen here with the Hon. RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Mayor of Philadelphia, Pa.



Mrs. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, Assistant to Mayor Wagner of New York City, represents the Mayor at many public functions. She is seen here greeting Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON of the State of Washington. Mrs. Hedgeman, former assistant to the Federal Security Administrator, was appointed as Assistant to Mayor Wagner in 1954. She has a long and outstanding record of public service. In 1953 she had three months' experience as Exchange Leader for the Department of State, at the request of farmer Ambassador Chester Bowles, in India. She is the wife of MERRIT A. HEDGEMAN, concert artist.

CITY GOVERNMENT

COUNCILMEN

Colored Americans serve on City Councils in the following cities: Chicago, Illinois; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Canton, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Ohio; Fayetteville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Louisville, Kentucky; Nashville, Tenn.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa; Richmond, Va.; and Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. WILLIAM P. DeVANE has also served 4 years as a member of the Fayetteville City Council, Fayetteville, N.C. Dr. DeVane, an outstanding physician and surgeon in this city for more than a quarter of a century, served as Examining Physician for Draft Bd. #1 Cumberland County.



Dr. WILLIAM HAMPTON was the first colored member of the City Council in Greensboro, North Carolina. He is on the medical staff of the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital in that city. He now serves on the Board of Education in Greensboro.



GEORGE GREGORY was appointed in 1955 to the three man Civil Service Commission of New York City. He was formerly Director of Forest House, Bronx, New York.

ADMINISTRATION



Mrs. GERTRUDE DERRICK BOLDEN a native New Yorker, has worked for the New York City Department of Welfare since 1934. Following many promotions, she was made Senior Administrator of the Harlem Welfare Center in 1952. She has two administrative assistants and a staff of 450. The present new building is the largest center of its kind in the United States. The caseload averages 15,000 and consists of Home Relief, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled, Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Assistance; plus related services of medical and nursing care. Mrs. Bolden with her secretary, Mrs. FRANCES GROSSMAN.



Mrs. ROY WILKINS as she was sworn into her new position as Secretary to the Department of Welfare in 1954 by Commissioner HENRY L. McCARTHY, Commissioner of Welfare, New York City, N.Y. She has been a social worker with the Department 20 years, and was formerly in charge of the Health Education Program.



Reverend JOHN COLEMAN (left), Rector of St. Philip's Church in Brooklyn with Borough President JOHN CASHMORE is member of New York City Board of Education. In the South, Dr. RUFUS E. CLEMENTS, president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia is the first colored American to serve on city board of education.



WESLEY WILLIAMS in 1948 was the first colored ever elevated to Battalion Fire Chief in the New York City Fire Department. There are a few colored Fire Inspectors in the Department.



VIVIAN STRANGE (right, behind desk) has been a police woman sergeant in Los Angeles, California since 1942.



Colored firemen in the Fire Department of Richmond, Virginia are typical of many throughout the United States.

NEW YORK CITY'S POLICE STORY

New York City with more than eight million population, has the largest and one of the most efficient police forces in the United States. In this picture story, colored citizens are seen participating in various duties of this division of City Government.



ROBERT MANGUM, second colored Deputy Police Commissioner, is the first to head group of mixed races and sexes. He is Supervisor of Juvenile Aid Bureau's Unit 5. Unit comprises 650,000 people in four precincts — Irish, Italian, Puerto Rican, and colored. He is an attorney, graduate of NYU Law School.



WILLIAM L. ROWE was the first colored Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City, appointed in 1950. He is seen here with the Hon. WILLIAM A. BUSTAMANTE, former Chief Minister of Jamaica, B.W.I., when he visited the city in 1953. (In the background are two special detectives assigned to guard important visitors.)



Sgt. ALFRED R. GRAY, officer in charge of R.M.P. sector tour in 28th Precinct.



A policewoman performing one of many duties.

NEW YORK CITY'S POLICE STORY



Ex-Mayor VINCENT R. IMPELLITTERI and Police Commissioner GEORGE P. MONAGHAN award medal for valor to Detective VICTOR De LUZE.



New York City Mounted Police



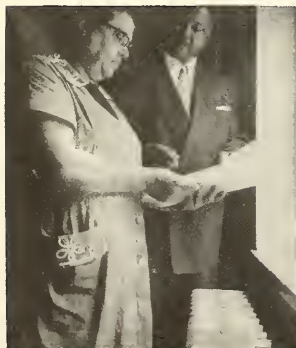
Inspector GEORGE H. REDDING, first colored to achieve inspector's rank in New York City. First and only colored to head his own command.



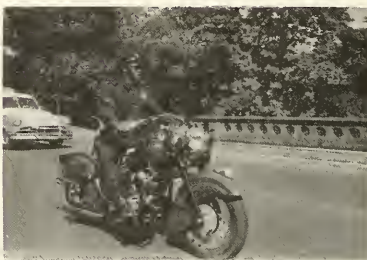
Desk Lieutenant JOHN W. BROWN



Central Park Officer



Lt. LOUIS CHISHOLM confers with the late MATTIE FRAZIER WILLIAMS, first Negro woman (27 years) on the force.



Traffic Officer ISIAH JONES

CITY GOVERNMENT

Plain-clothes Detectives



MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT

Miami, Florida, the city with sub-tropical climate the year round, where many colored-owned businesses are located, has 58 colored officers in its Police Department. Their responsibility is great in that they have to police approximately 50,000 in an area that extends from the extreme north to the extreme southern limits of Miami. Their arrest rate is among the highest in the department.

CITY GOVERNMENT



Receiving assignments



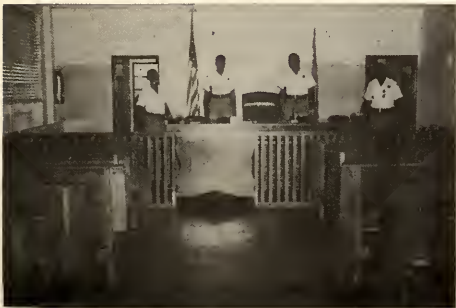
On Patrol Duty



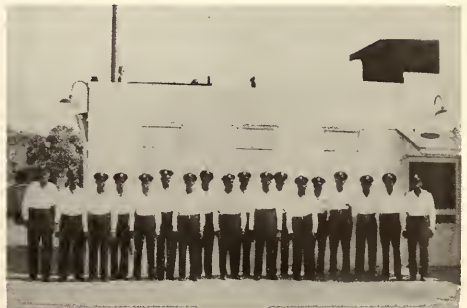
Desk Officers



One of two Colored Mounted Officers



Municipal courtroom in which Judge LAWSON E. THOMAS (colored) presides is located in a modern Precinct Station in the city of Miami, Florida.



Some of the 58 colored officers in the Miami, Florida Police Department. Most of them are graduates of the Miami Police Academy.

THE ARMED FORCES

Colored Americans as citizens of the United States are loyal and law abiding. Even before they were made citizens of the United States they showed eagerness to fight for this country.

As early as 1652 they trained in the Virginia Militia and fought in the French and Indian War. During the days of Crispus Attucks, the slave who ran away and was among the first to fall in the Boston Massacre in 1770, they exhibited their valor. Many free colored men enlisted in the Revolution which followed. Long will be remembered the ardor of Peter Salem at Bunker Hill, Plancianos, the gallant flag-sergeant at the Battle of New Orleans, William H. Carney in the charge against Fort Wagner in 1863; Jordan Noble, the drummer in the Battle of New Orleans in 1814 and also in the Mexican War of 1846; and Major Charles Young in the Spanish-American War. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry is given the credit for rescuing the Rough Riders on the Hill of El Carney in the Spanish-American War. Sergeant Berry, a color-bearer of the Tenth Cavalry was the first American soldier to reach the Blockhouse on San Juan Hill and hoist the American flag. (Theodore Roosevelt was with the Rough Riders. History records: "In saving them the colored regiment saved for New York a governor and for the United States a President.")

In June 1944 the Armed Forces ordered that all facilities on all posts be opened to all personnel. Ten years later finds the American citizens awakening to the realization that a great social revolution has been taking place quietly in their midst.)

(July 26, 1948 marked a new day for all men and women serving in the armed forces of the United States. President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981 which recognized the fact that it is essential for the armed forces of the United States to maintain the highest standards of democracy with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense.) This order was no sudden miracle. Through constant vigilance and persistence of some national organizations, plus the tireless efforts of the Negro Press in keeping before the public's eye the demoralizing results of segregation in a democratic Nation, this action was taken. Those serving on the President's first advisory committee were: Charles Faby, Chairman, Alphonsus J. Donahue, Lester B. Granger, Charles Luckman, Dwight R. G. Palmer, John H. Sengstacke, William

E. Stevenson. Until this date, the greater number of colored Americans serving in the armed forces were in the Army.

Integration in the Army moved slowly and in 1951 attempts were made to impede progress, but due to the militant protest of Congressman William L. Dawson progress continued in more rapid succession as seen in the following events:

October 1, 1951—24th Infantry Regiment deactivated. (This all Negro Regiment was organized at Fort McKeitt, Texas in 1869 and made history in the battle of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War. The 24th now racially mixed has been redesignated the 14th Infantry Regiment.)

April, 1952—Plans announced for racial integration in the European Command.

1952—Air Force completed racial integration throughout its commands.

August 20, 1953—Secretary of the Navy directs elimination of segregation in facilities at Naval shore installations.

September 1, 1953—Segregation ended in all military operated schools for dependents of military and civilian personnel.

Jan. 12, 1954—Secretary of Defense directed ending of segregation in all schools for dependents located on military installations.

March 1, 1954—Department of the Navy ended separate recruitment of stewards.

April 23, 1954—Department of the Army discontinued use of racial designations in orders issued by the Army Reserve.

May 17, 1954—Negro chaplain named president of the Chaplain Board.

These facts put life into the words spoken by the former Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel). Dr. John A. Hannah in a radio broadcast on Feb. 17, 1954 said: "The obligations to defend our country and our beliefs are borne equally by all our citizens without regard to race or color or religion . . . we believe in the essential dignity of every human being, and that, within certain limits necessary to maintain an orderly society, each individual should have an opportunity to determine the course and patterns of his existence . . . It should be a real gratification to all thinking Americans to

know that our Armed Forces are leading the way in demonstrating both at home and abroad that America provides opportunities for all her people. . . We are demonstrating in action as well as words that we really believe in Social Justice, Economic Justice, and Political Justice for all people of all races and colors . . .”

One of the most significant factors in the integration program of the Armed Forces is that a time limit was set (June 30, 1954) for the termination of all-Negro units in the services. However when the program was put into action it proceeded ahead of schedule. There are no longer any all-Negro units in the Services. The few Army units carrying racial designations in the records include a considerable proportion of non-Negro personnel. Where a small unit may be found containing only Negro personnel, the condition is transient. Where concentrations are encountered as in the case of Navy stewards, formal barriers do not any longer prevent the transfer of the individual as an individual without regard to race.

The abolition of racial quotas for Service school selection and the subsequent selection, training and assignment without regard to race or color have resulted in more than doubling the number of Negro officers and enlisted men in attendance at these schools.

The accelerated impetus of the program of racial integration in the Armed Forces during the post-war years has given Negro personnel the opportunity to demonstrate their skill and ability without limitations imposed by race. Better utilization has improved Service effectiveness.

Many colored Americans are now holding responsible and important positions on a fully integrated basis. To mention a few among recent appointments: dated October 27, 1954 President Eisenhower advanced Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. to the rank of Brigadier General, U.S.A.F. He was formerly commanding a fighter wing in Korea, and now is Director of Operations and Training, Far East Air Force, Tokyo. Following his father General B. O. Davis, Sr. (retired) he becomes the second Negro officer to attain general officer rank, and the first in the Air Force.

Chaplain (Colonel) John A. De Veaux, President of the Chaplain Board, Department of the Army; Colonel James H. Robinson, Management Officer of New York Military District, Lieutenant Commander Dennis D. Nelson, Public Information Officer of the San Diego Naval Training Center; Lieutenant Colonel Bernice C. Hughes, Administrative Chief of Special

Services in U.S. Army Europe; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas B. Taylor, commanding a transportation battalion in Korea; Colonel George W. Webb, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, U.S. Air Force Headquarters Command; Lieutenant Colonel James D. Fowler, Logistical Staff Officer, Department of the Army; Major John T. Martin, Assistant G-4, 1st Infantry Division, Germany; Major Ruth Lucas, Military Personnel Staff Officer, Headquarters Continental Air Command; and Major Rolin A. Bynum, Public Information Officer in Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

In the area of Defense Contracts, a directive issued June 11, 1954 provided for a program to familiarize contracting officers, contract administrators, and other personnel dealing with procurement with “the spirit, intent, and requirements of the President’s policy” of non-discrimination with respect to Government contracts. Fair practices officers are assigned in all areas to further the implementation of this policy.

The non-discrimination policy extends to Civil Service employees. However, the utilization of the individual colored employee at his maximum potential has not become a full reality. This is particularly true of women employees. As compared with other Government employees, or as measured against the Negro in military uniform much remains to be done. The future rests upon the educational efforts under the fair employment practices program of the Department and military services.¹

These momentous steps taken by our government impose tremendous responsibility upon the American communities. Community customs and mores in regard to race vary in different parts of the Nation and of the world. Frequently the colored American in uniform has been made to feel more at home overseas than in his home town. Today there are larger military forces stationed among the civilian communities than at any peace time during our history. Racial factors may become dominant as improvements on the military post bring in sharper contrast conditions off the post. Housing, transportation, family life, education and recreation are examples of community-related areas which impinge directly and forcefully upon military proficiency. Only the future will tell how the American people will meet this great challenge.¹

¹Current data was taken from “INTEGRATION IN THE ARMED SERVICES” a progress report prepared by the Office of the Civilian Assistant OASD-M & P DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, by permission. Released Jan. 1, 1955

ARMED FORCES

JAMES C. EVANS, Civilian Assistant, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. From 1928 to 1941, Mr. Evans served as Director of Trade and Technical Education, and Administrative Assistant to the President of West Virginia State College. Later he was granted a leave of absence from that institution to enter government service. His present duties in the Department of Defense, as Civilian Assistant, are concerned with racial affairs in the Armed Forces. Mr. Evans received the Harmon Award in Science in 1926, for his technical research in Electronics (and radar); and in 1953, was awarded the Dorie Miller Foundation Award for his outstanding achievement in improving the morale and performance of the Negro citizen serving in branches of the Armed Forces. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Roger Williams University in 1921, and his Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering in 1925, and his Master of Science degree in 1926 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



Col. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON, senior colored officer on active duty in the United States Army, is Assistant to the Director of Selective Service. He has been identified with the Selective Service System since its inception in 1940. Among his responsibilities is supervision of administrative, management, personnel, statistical, communications and records function of the System. During World War II, he served as Executive Assistant to the Director in charge of Selective Service policy as it affected racial minority groups. At the end of World War II, Col. Johnson was decorated with the Army's Distinguished Service Medal. He was also awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon. A veteran of World War I, he organized and commanded the 350th Field Artillery Battalion. After the war he organized the ROTC at Howard University and became its first professor of Military Science and Tactics. This was the first senior ROTC in a colored college or university. During World War I, before the War Department permitted colored trainees for officers, he was one of the group who petitioned the Secretary of War to establish a camp to train colored officers. There was great reluctance on the part of the War Department, but finally, persuaded by young colored men anxious to participate, Fort Des Moines was established for their training as officers in the United States Army.



ARMY TRAINING

Technical Training — Typical of the United States Armed Forces. Preparing men and women for modern tactical warfare.





Chaplain Capt. JULIUS C. CARTER is the only colored chaplain at Area 2 Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. He is shown conducting the poetic Christmas program (1954) and narrating the script which he composed. Part of the fifty member choir, including WAFs, which he organized on the Base are singing chorals. Chaplain Carter founded the Carter Community AME Church in Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. in 1947. His wife, COREANIA HAYMAN, lyric soprano, has starred as "Cindy Lou" in a Broadway production of the opera "Carmen Jones." He has served in Japan where he also organized choirs.



Service Clubs offer Games and Relaxation

Today integration in the Navy is commendable, but in the War of 1812 about one-fifth of the marines were colored. John Johnson and John Davis were noted for unusual bravery with the Lake Erie fleet commanded by Captain Perry.



Lieutenant SAMUEL L. GRAVELY, USNR, serving as Security Officer, Operations Office at the Third Naval District, New York City, was the first colored officer to graduate from Midshipman's School at Columbia University, and the first of his race assigned to a combat ship. Commissioned in 1944, he served on board the Navy's patrol craft (PC-1264) as Communications Officer, First Lieutenant, and later assumed duties as Executive Officer.

Petty Officer First Class HERBERT G. ODOM, a veteran of more than 12 years Naval service, testing electronic gear at a Naval activity. Formerly a steward in the Navy, Odom graduated in 1948 as honor man of his class from the Navy's Electronic Technician's Mate School at Great Lakes, Ill. He is currently an electronic technician's mate.





Lieutenant ALAN PAUL DEAN, USN, is Assistant Navy Recruiting Officer in New York City. A former enlisted man and Brown University graduate, he is the first colored Naval officer to be assigned by the Navy Department to lecture to schools North and South. Shown: Lieutenant Dean discusses the NROTC program before students at Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge, Mass.

LOUIS KENNEY, a Machinist's Mate in the United States Navy, is shown operating a lathe in a Naval machine shop.

Navy Yeoman ROBERT BOWSER (center) explains to a group points of nautical interest of a North Carolina class battleship. Included in the group is Navy journalist RICHARD A. GRADDICK (extreme left).

Lt. Cmdr. DENNIS D. NELSON II, former Public Information Officer U.S. Naval training Center, San Diego, California, now stationed at Headquarters, Third Naval District, New York City. (In Lt. uniform before promotion to Lt. Cmdr.)



ARMED FORCES

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

Navy Journalist RICHARD A. GRADDICK (left) of Staten Island, N.Y. is the Navy's first Negro journalist. He has served on press staffs of some of the Navy's leading officers, and was assigned as Assistant to the Press and Photography Officer at Headquarters, Third Naval District, New York City. Currently he serves as Journalist First Assistant Public Information on USS SARATOGA. Graddick is shown greeting Overseer Leif Hague, assistant to the Danish Liaison Officer in New York Naval Shipyard Brooklyn, N.Y., after the formal ceremony of the transfer of the United States Navy coastal minesweeper MSC-129 to the Government of Denmark, August 3, 1955.



JESSE JACKSON, retired Chief Petty Officer entered the U.S. Navy 1905 in Boston, Mass. as Steward's Mate and served with the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. Retired in 1935, Mr. Jackson was recalled in World War II with rank of Chief Petty Officer; stationed at the Amphibious Training Base, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. At the present he holds a Civil Service position in New York City.

Lieutenant IDA ISBELL STEPHENS, USNR, served as the first colored Legal Officer on the Legal Staff at the Third Naval District, New York City. A resident of NYC, Miss Stephens, now on inactive duty, is practicing law in Washington, D.C. Miss Stephens is seen with her superior officer, Lt. Cmdr. ROGER H. HARPER, USNR, Third Naval District, Court Martial Review Officer.



ARMED FORCES

THE AIR FORCE



First Lieutenant RICHARD L. BIFFLE Jr., of Denver, Colorado, cousin of Jerome Biffle, 1952 Olympic broad jump champ, is a jet instructor at Williams Field, Chandler, Arizona.



Before cadets go up on their solo flight it is not unusual to find Major HAYWOOD out on the "line" going over the cadet's last minute briefings before climbing into their planes. The Major goes over flight plans with Belgian cadets who train at Williams under NATO's Mutual Defense Assistance Program.



Major VERNON V. HAYWOOD, Section Operations Officer & Asst. Section CO, briefs student pilots prior to take off in their F-80 jet fighters on routine training missions.



The heroic 82nd Airborne Division is a vital part of our Armed Forces. Shown are members of the division awaiting orders to jump at Fort Bragg, N.C.

MEDICAL SERVICES



Lieutenant Commander CARROLL M. LEEVEY, USNR, (Medical Corps) is a medical officer at the U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, L.I., N.Y. From 1948-1954 he was Director of Clinical Research and Director of Out Patient Department, Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City, N.J. In 1951, he was certified as a specialist by the American Board of Internal Medicine. Dr. Leevy specializes in endocrinology and metabolism. He has done clinical research on liver diseases—reports have appeared in more than 25 publications. He is a Blaine Brower Traveling Scholar, American College of Physicians; worked at Banting-Best Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto; Associate, American College of Physicians; Member, American Medical Association; American Diabetic Association, and American Heart Association.

Captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Army dentist, of Brunswick, Georgia was trained at Meharry Medical School. His wife Agnes and two sons live with him on Okinawa. Mrs. Chapman, former school teacher, is a clerk in one of the military installations there.





The famous United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. has had some colored graduates. Lt. GERALD CORPEW (above) is one of the recent ones. Henry A. Flipper was the first colored graduate of WEST POINT, June 1877; John Alexander, the second, June 1887; Charles Young, the third, August 1889. Col. Young, one of the heroes of the Spanish-American War, was the first colored soldier to be promoted to the rank of Colonel.

NEGRO LAWYERS

By Cora T. Walker

(Since the admission of Macon B. Allen who was, according to all records, the first Negro to be admitted to the Bar in the United States in the state of Maine, in 1845, the Negro in the field of law has made tremendous strides.)

Obviously, it was necessary for the Negro lawyer to go into the Courts. The trials and tribulations of any one of the earlier practitioners alone would make interesting reading. They have with proficient training, and proper application of same, accomplished their aim, and have become a beacon of light to the poor and needy in reaching the shores of justice.

There is a direct relationship between the number of representatives in the courts and the measure of protection afforded the clientele. This accounted for the inequality the statistics show with respect to the legal profession. A statistical study in 1940 showed that while 10% of the population were Negroes, only .007% were Negro lawyers. They were found to be concentrated in the states of New York, Illinois, District of Columbia, and Ohio. In the South it was found that there was only one Negro lawyer to every 90,000 Negroes, in an area where civil, social and political rights were denied in law and practice.

Circumscribed by training, technicalities and limited practice at the beginning of the century the Negro lawyer has been the trail blazer for the Talented Tenth's new day. He has taken the matter of public and private restrictions on the training and employment of Negroes into the lowest and highest courts of the country. He has cracked the vested interests of segregation and discrimination in education, housing, transportation, and public service.

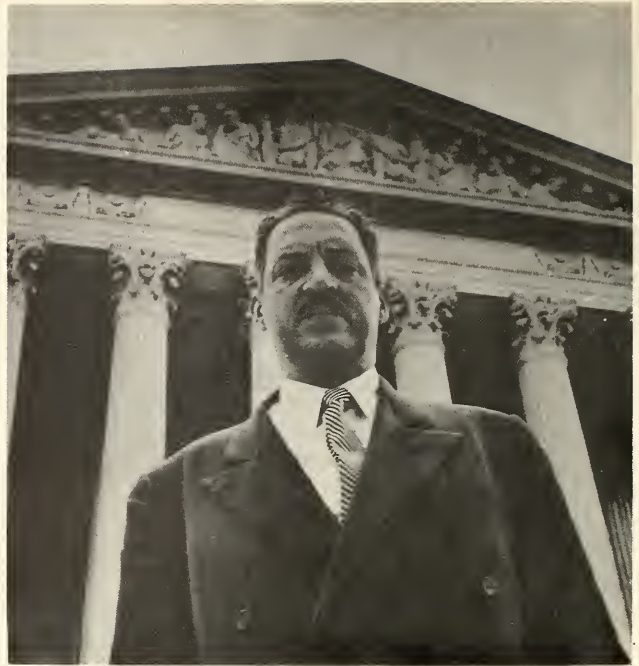
They have entered public service in administrative, technical, legislative and judicial capacities in such large numbers and with such effective results that the appointment of a Negro lawyer to a governmental position may no longer be regarded as a matter of mere race recognition.

There are approximately 1500 Negro members of the Bench and Bar today, who are spread out over the length and breadth of the country. They have organized into the effective and forceful National Bar Association, which is doing a splendid and noteworthy job, through its Human Rights for the Western States Committee in spear-heading the fight for civil rights legislation in nine Western states which have none whatsoever.

LEGAL PROFESSION

THURGOOD MARSHALL

A poet has said "You may forget the singer but you will not forget the song." This must not be said of the astute lawyer, THURGOOD MARSHALL. Although he has gained world-wide recognition since the Supreme Court decision against segregation in the public schools, Mr. Marshall has worked incessantly since 1938 for full citizenship rights for America's 10th Man. As Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he stands out as the nation's greatest civil rights lawyer. He has appeared before the United States Supreme Court 13 times, winning 11 times. The colored boys and girls of the South, and all the youth of the nation as a whole, as citizens of tomorrow, will always be indebted to Mr. Marshall for making it possible for them to realize a more complete democratic way of life in the United States of America.



Law Firm of
DOLES - WALKER - SANDIFER
New York City

Left to right: Attorneys John T. Doles, Cora T. Walker, Jawn A. Sandifer. Atty. Walker was the youngest to ever pass the New York State examination and be admitted to the Bar in N.Y. She is the mother of two sons, her husband also is a lawyer in New York City.

LEGAL PROFESSION



Colored lawyers are found in some white law firms like **WILLIAM COLEMAN, JR.** in Philadelphia. He formerly worked with white firm in New York. He was outstanding in his class at Harvard University.



Talented husband-wife team is charming Attorney **DORIS MAY** and her husband **WALTER P. HARRIS**, a Certified Public Accountant in Philadelphia.

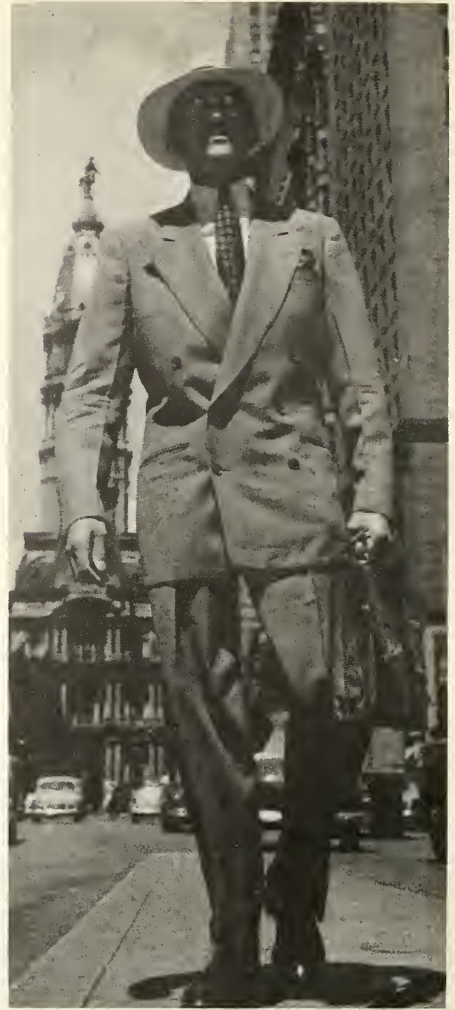


Attorney **ARTHUR D. SHORES** (right) is an ardent civil rights fighter in Metropolitan Birmingham, Alabama where 250,000 colored citizens comprise nearly half of the city's population, and the largest high school for colored in the United States is located. With him is his associate **PETER HALL**. Mr. Shores gained world-wide attention as N.A.A.C.P Counsel for the "Aurherine Lucy Case" in Birmingham, Alabama.

LEGAL PROFESSION

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER

Internationally-famous RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER, native Philadelphian, was elected to the office of City Councilman in 1951. He represents the thickly populated north-central Philadelphia area where nearly 200,000 of Philadelphia's 400,000 colored population reside. The Harvard Law School graduate began his practice in 1923. His many legal writings include six outstanding books. Among the many honors he has received are: Counsellor to Haitian Embassy in Washington—1947, Plaque of Honor and Citation for "Distinguished Service in the Struggle to Attain Full Equality For All People" by the Business and Professional Group of the American Jewish Congress in Philadelphia, 1950. He is a world traveler, and in 1950 went to Germany at invitation of Commander and officers of Negro Soldiers in Europe to study problem of integration of colored soldiers in the U.S. Army.

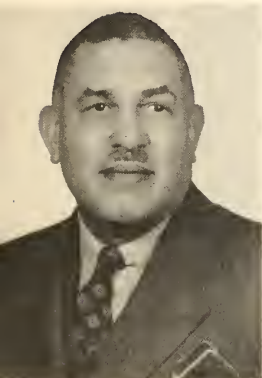


SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER

Energetic Sadie T. M. Alexander, native of Philadelphia has engaged in law practice with her famous lawyer husband since 1927. She was the first woman of color to get a Ph.D. degree, and the first to finish law at University of Penn. Her membership and service with some of the nation's leading civic, fraternal, and religious organizations have been most outstanding. She served on President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, is a member of The National Midcentury Committee for Children and Youth, and was the first Grand President of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She has two daughters.

WILLIAM R. MING, brilliant young Chicago lawyer. Member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP for more than 15 years. Active in developing legal strategy in all NAACP segregation cases. At one time chief attorney for the Illinois Commerce Commission. Has taught at the University of Chicago and the Howard University Law School. Now in private practice.

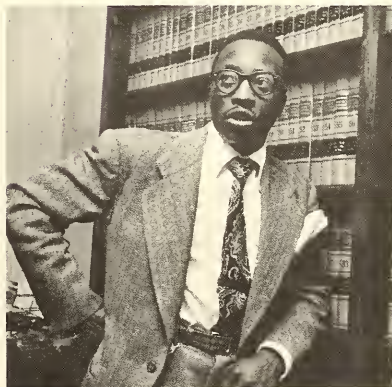
LEGAL PROFESSION



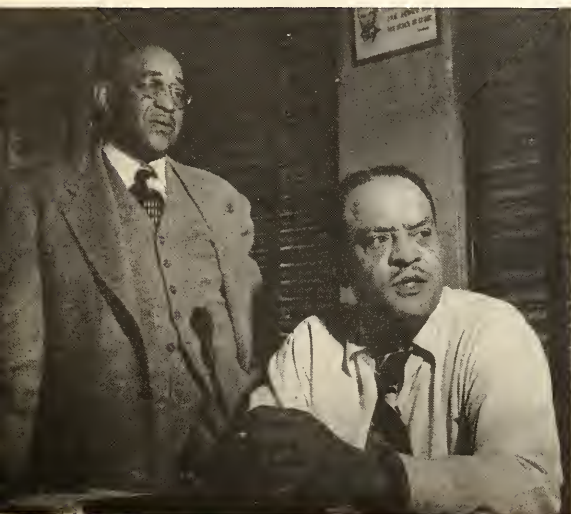
Attorney CHESTER K. GILLESPIE of Cleveland, Ohio. Former President of the National Bar Association.



PAULI MURRAY, attorney and author, served as California Assistant Attorney General in 1945 and now practices in New York City. She was recipient of the Mademoiselle Merit Award granted by the popular Mademoiselle Magazine to women for outstanding service.



ATTORNEY EUGENE FIELDS
Charleston, South Carolina



Attorneys F. S. BLEDSOE and DAVID M. GRANT are militant lawyers in St. Louis, Mo. where frustrations have caused crime to flourish largely because of limited opportunities and recreational outlets. This is the city that gave to the world Henry Armstrong, E. Simms Campbell, Josephine Baker, Georgette Harvey, and W. C. Handy's St. Louis Blues—all of whom sought fame and fortune elsewhere.

**MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE,
DENTISTRY AND NURSING**



MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE in Nashville, Tennessee. One of the two oldest medical schools for Negroes in the United States. Aerial view of site of the College since 1931. College est. 1876.

MEDICINE

There were approximately 3,753 colored physicians with a ratio of 3,681 colored persons per physician in 1948. This figure does not include those doctors in the United States Armed Forces. Mal-distribution of colored doctors creates a serious problem, particularly in states where medical services are limited for some citizens. In Mississippi the ratio was one doctor to 18,527 persons, and in South Carolina it was one to 12,561.

The supply of colored physicians largely depends upon graduates of two colored medical schools, Meharry in Nashville, Tenn., and Howard in Washington, D.C. More than 78 percent of colored medical graduates come from these two schools. Between them only 150 students can be taken a year. Howard had an all-time peak of more than 1,300 applicants in 1947, but could only accept 74.

There is, however, every evidence that the status of colored students in medicine is improving slowly. Between 1947-48 eighty-five colored students were enrolled in 20 unsegregated schools as against 25,000 whites. In 1952, six hundred ninety-seven colored students were enrolled in the 73 approved medical schools in the country.

As recently as the end of World War II, there were only a few hospitals in the United States, such as Cleveland City Hospital, Los Angeles County Hospital, and Harlem and Sydenham Hospitals in New York City, where colored and white physicians worked together on equal terms. The majority of colored doctors were offered internship and residencies in segregated hospitals only. In recent years colored doctors have been admitted for internship and appointed to hospital staffs in all parts of the nation. To name a few: Spaulding Pavilion, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.; Davis Hospital in Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miami, Fla.; University of Arkansas Hospital, Methodist Hospital in Gary, Indiana; Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; and two of the world's largest hospitals, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; and Bellevue Hospital, New York City, N.Y.

DENTISTRY

Conditions similar to those affecting colored physicians are presented in statistics of professional dental training and available dental services for America's 10th Man. The total of all dentists in the United States in 1950 was 84,301 (not including those in government services), with a ratio of 1,777 persons of the total population per dentist. The estimated number of colored dentists in the same year was 1,650, with a ratio of 9,383 colored persons per dentist. The colored population ratio in the southern states is greater for colored dentists, than it is for colored physicians. As for all dentists, white and colored, the greatest concentration is in the larger cities which offer more attractive conditions for practice and better community life.

The trend toward a larger number of students enrolling in dental schools is encouraging in view of the need for many more dentists to meet the demands for adequate dental care. Dental schools are opening to colored students which formerly did not admit them. More than three-fourths of all colored dental students are enrolled in Howard University and Meharry Medical College Schools of Dentistry, which have trained and graduated most of the colored dentists in the United States.



HAROLD D. WEST, Ph.D.
President of Meharry College. The fifth president and the first Negro president.

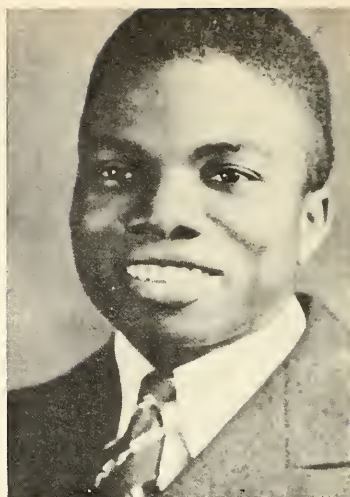


COMMENCEMENT SCENE
Part of the faculty section. Meharry's faculty has both colored and white members with persons from both groups holding specialties with the various boards.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

JOSEPH NAGBE TOGBA

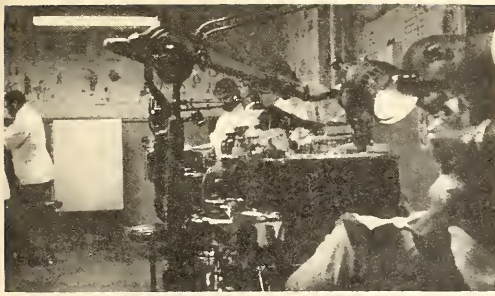
Graduate medical class 1944, Meharry Medical College; elected President Seventh World Health Assembly with offices in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1954. Dr. Togba is one of several African students trained at Meharry. Meharry's resident program includes men from India and Turkey among other countries represented in the College.



FRESHMAN CLASS IN MEDICINE 1955

Meharry receives approximately one thousand applications each year. About half of these are for medicine; however, the college can only accommodate 65 in the freshman class. The remaining 500 applications are spread over the other two major schools and three divisions.





CLASS IN DENTISTRY



CLASS IN BACTERIOLOGY



MEDICAL SCIENCE

MATTHEW WALKER, M.D., F.A.C.S.;
F.I.C.S.; A.M.I.S.S. Chief of Surgery
Directing operation. Graduate of
Meharry in class of 1934.

Nurses, Residents and Interns at Lunch. The Dining Hall is located in a new \$200,000 multi-purpose building donated by alumni of Meharry Medical College.





DR. THEODORE R. MASON HOWARD
President, National Medical Association

Dr. Theodore R. Mason Howard was born in Murray, Kentucky, March 4, 1908; son of Arthur and Mary (Chandler) Howard; married Helen Nela Boyd of Riverside, California, 1935. He was graduated from Oakwood College Academy (Alabama), 1927; received a B.S. degree from Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1931; received M.D. from College of Medical Evangelist, Los Angeles, California, 1935, and became a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, 1937. He has served as medical director of the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, 1937-1939; surgeon-in-chief, Taborian Hospital, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, 1942-1947. He is founder and chairman of the board of directors of the United Order of Friendship of America; surgeon-in-chief and medical director, Friendship Clinic and Hospital, Mound Bayou, Miss., 1947, to the present time. He is a member of the board of directors of Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tennessee. He is president of the Magnolia Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mound Bayou, Mississippi; he is president of the National Medical Association; past president of the Mississippi Medical Association; president and founder of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership; member of Sigma Pi Phi; recipient of the 1951 Student Award as Mississippi's Man of the Year, and chairman of the board of directors of the National Negro Business League. Member of the board of trustees of Tougaloo College of Tougaloo, Mississippi; recipient of American Veteran Committee 1955 Award; recipient of Alpha Phi Alpha 1955 Medal of Honor and numerous other honors and awards.

PHYSICIANS

NEGRO PIONEERS IN MEDICINE

Most of the slave owners of Africans and their descendants in the United States considered them solely as chattels. No thought was given to the fact that some of them came from the once great Empire of Ghana which had institutions of learning while now famous European universities were still in the making. Their capacity for intense learning was doubted.

An experiment was made on a slave, David McDonough. He was sent to Lafayette College in Pennsylvania to study medicine in the early 1800's. McDonough graduated third in his class and continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He became an outstanding doctor on the staff of New York Ear and Eye Infirmary. The colored physicians that followed had a long, rough road finding opportunities to study and practice.

Some men like Dr. James McCune Smith, graduate of Glasgow University in 1837, sought medical training in other countries. Dr. David Peck, graduate of Rush Medical School in Chicago, Illinois in 1847 was the first to receive a degree from an American Medical College. Many of the early colored doctors received medical training by apprenticeship. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who became one of the greatest surgeons in America, began as an apprentice to a Dr. Henry Palmer at his hometown, Janesville, Wis. in 1878. After many hardships, he received a medical degree from the Chicago Medical School in 1883. America will always remember him as being the first doctor to perform a successful operation on the heart in 1893. Dr. Williams founded Provident Hospital in Chicago in 1891, and was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons the year the organization was formed, 1913.

One of the early writers was Dr. Martin R. Delany who undertook sociological studies of Negroes in the United States and made a study of natives in Africa. There were other outstanding pioneers like Dr. Nathan Mossell who established the Frederick Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia in 1895 to give colored doctors a place to practice; Dr. John Anderson who donated the Anderson Anatomical Hall to Meharry Medical College; Dr. Henry Fitzbutler who started a medical college in Louisville, Ky. 1889-1912. Dr. Peter A. Johnson graduated from Long Island College in 1882. A tuberculosis expert, he served on staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. Today a few Negro physicians and surgeons, specialists in some phase of medicine, are teaching and lecturing in some predominately white medical colleges.

MEDICAL SCIENCE



ULYSSES GRANT DAILEY, M.D., SC.D.,
F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S.
Internationally Renowned Surgeon

Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey of Chicago, Illinois is one of the most internationally famous American surgeons today. Born at Donaldsonville, La., he graduated from Northwestern University Medical School in 1906. He did post graduate studies in several European universities, in England, France, and Vienna. Among his many accomplishments he has been demonstrator of anatomy, Northwestern University Medical School 1906-08; ambulance surgeon, Chicago Department of Health 1907-1910; surgical assistant to Dr. Daniel Hale Williams 1908-1912; associate attending surgeon, Provident Hospital, 1914-1926; established the Dailey Hospital and Sanitarium 1926-1932. He is past president of the National Medical Association and served as Associate Editor for the Journal of this organization 1910-1948, Editor-in-chief 1948-1949, and Consulting Editor to date. He is also corresponding Editor of The Medius, Karachi, Pakistan. Dr. Dailey's membership in American and foreign professional societies are many. As Founder Fellow and International Member of the International College of Surgeons, he was among a group of distinguished American surgeons who made a world tour attending scientific meetings in 1953 under the auspices of the International College of Surgeons, including stops in Japan, Manila, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Bombay, Karachi, and Istanbul. Dr. Dailey lectured on "The Surgical Treatment of Peptic Ulcers." His scientific and diplomatic honors are numerous. In 1951 he was assigned by the Department of State to Pakistan and to India, Ceylon, and Africa 1952-1953. He was Honorary Consul to Haiti in Chicago 1954. Mrs. Dailey has been an outstanding civic leader in Chicago for many years.

MEDICAL SCIENCE



FIRST NEGRO to hold major office in the New York County Medical Society, Dr. PETER MARSHALL MURRAY (left) is current president.

Although colored people comprise 10 per cent of the total population, only 2 per cent of the total number of physicians in the United States are Negro. In addition to general practice, they are found in many specialized fields such as tuberculosis, cancer, dermatology, pediatrics and heart diseases. Small hospitals and clinics built and owned by colored physicians can be found throughout the country, North and South. Women also are contributing much to the medical profession. Husband-wife medical teams often practice together successfully. It is no longer a novelty to find a Negro physician taking his internship as a member of a staff of a large city hospital. Cleveland City Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio was one of the first hospitals in recent years to accept colored doctors. Dr. Douglas Stubbs and Dr. Middleton Lambricht were the first to interne at Cleveland City Hospital in 1930. Dr. Lambricht became Head of Department of Surgery at this hospital.



CLEVELAND CITY HOSPITAL in Cleveland, Ohio was among the first city hospitals to integrate colored doctors and nurses on its staff.

The late Dr. LOUIS T. WRIGHT and daughters.



The late Dr. Louis T. Wright, graduate of Harvard Medical School, applied for a position at Harlem Hospital in New York City in 1919. He was given a place in the clinic for patients not confined in the hospital. From the beginning he fought for the use of services of colored doctors and nurses. Today the larger percentage of staff workers are colored. The famous surgeon was among the first to effectively use aureomycin. Dr. Wright's two daughters, Jane and Barbara are physicians.

MEDICAL SCIENCE



Dr. BARBARA WRIGHT, successful practicing physician in New York City, X-rays patient.



Dr. JANE WRIGHT, winner of many awards, heads Harlem Cancer Clinic

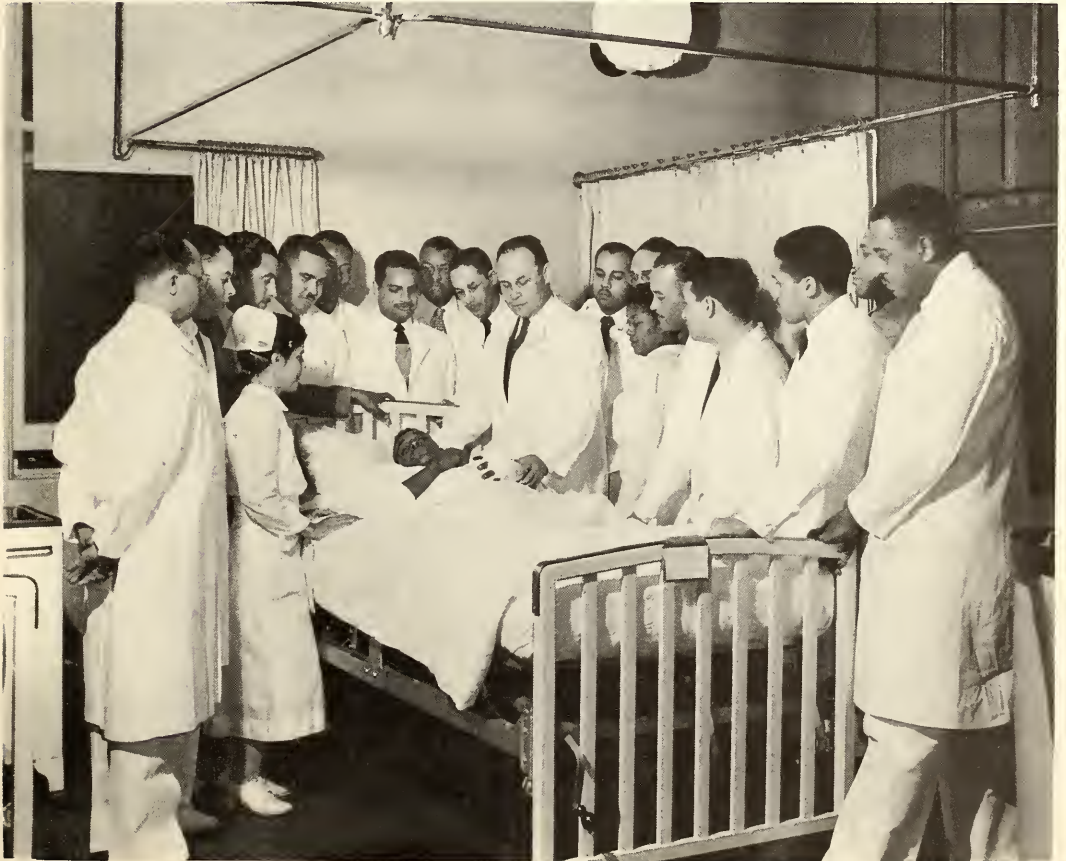


MEDICAL SCIENCE



Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis directed by Howard University graduate, Dr. WILLIAM HENRY SINKLER—VIRGIL McNIGHT (Supt.)— is one of the largest and best equipped all colored-managed hospitals in the nation. The 777-bed hospital has given internship to hundreds of the nation's most outstanding colored doctors. It also maintains a grade-A school of nursing. Some 15,000 patients are cared for each year, apart from the clinics. The \$1 million payroll runs into a yearly deficit.

The late Dr. CHARLES E. DREW, known the world over for being the first to successfully use blood plasma received the Spingarn Medal in 1944 for his outstanding achievement. He was appointed full-time Medical Director for the blood plasma project in Great Britain during World War II. Seen here (center) with students at Howard University Medical School in Washington, D. C.



MEDICAL SCIENCE

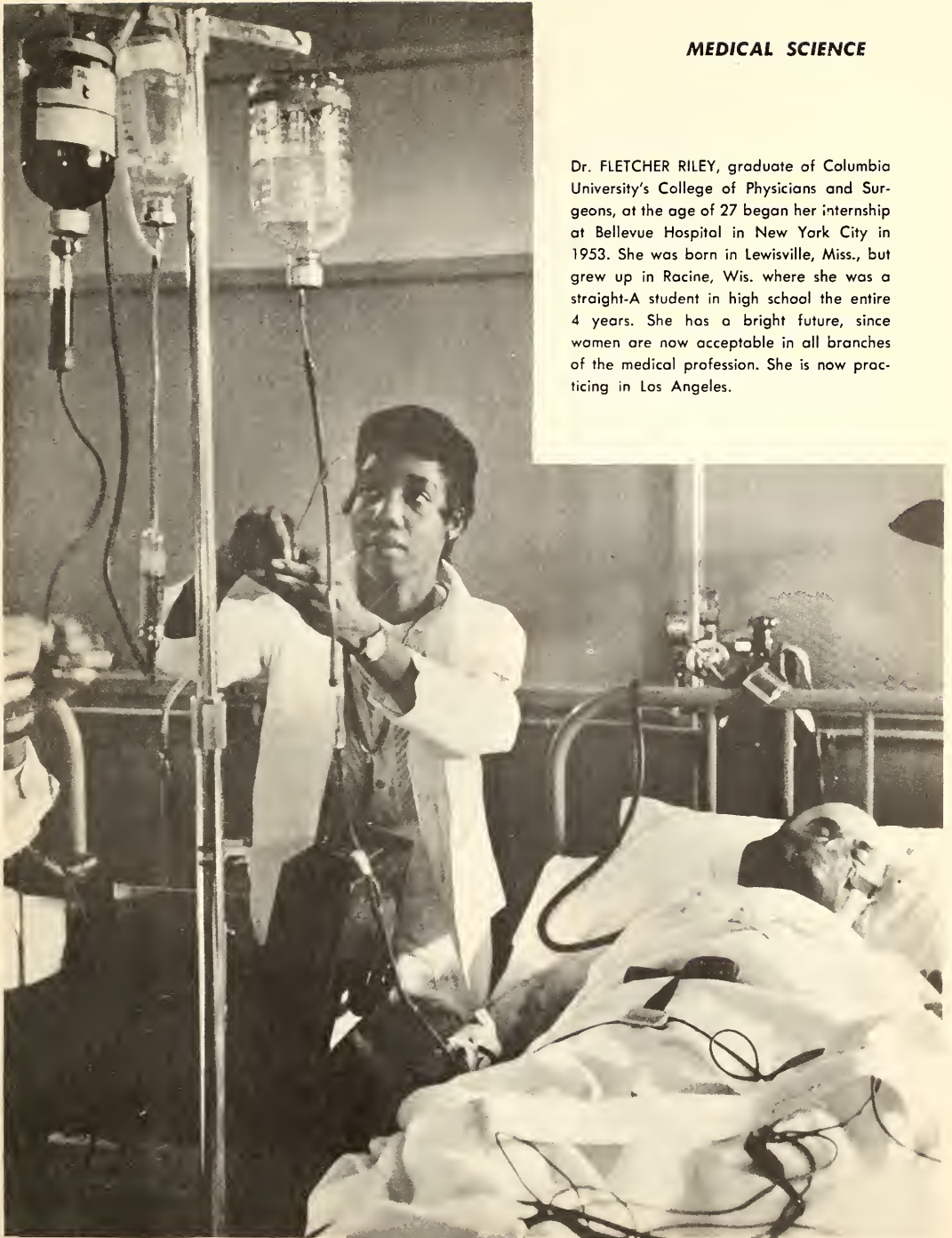
At Mercy-Douglas Hospital in Philadelphia, Dr. HELEN O. DICKENS (left) is only Negro woman named Fellow of International College of Surgeons.



Bellevue interne Dr. FLETCHER RILEY wears infra-red goggles to adapt eyes to darkness of room where she uses fluoroscope (form of X-ray visualization without taking picture) to see chest of patient. Apron and gloves are lined with lead to protect hands from exposure to X-ray irradiation.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

Dr. FLETCHER RILEY, graduate of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the age of 27 began her internship at Bellevue Hospital in New York City in 1953. She was born in Lewisville, Miss., but grew up in Racine, Wis. where she was a straight-A student in high school the entire 4 years. She has a bright future, since women are now acceptable in all branches of the medical profession. She is now practicing in Los Angeles.



MEDICAL SCIENCE

Dr. HASTINGS HORNE HUGGINS had plans of being a missionary in China when he graduated from Howard University Medical School in 1926 but decided to settle in Mississippi where there was one doctor to every 5,000 persons. After three years he moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana where he has been active in many civic and religious endeavors.



Dr. CHARLES H. GARVIN of Cleveland's Western Reserve Medical College.



Dr. A. PAUL KNOTT teaches on the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh.



JOSEPH RICHARDSON, director of the animal division at Virginia Medical College, Richmond, Virginia. Has been there more than twenty years. He is a vitamin expert, and has developed a special breed of white rats. He also does milk-tests on Vitamin D for dairies of Virginia and nine other southern states. He handles more than 7,000 animals a year used by medical students, including rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs and monkeys. He is a law graduate, but likes science better.



MEDICAL SCIENCE

The late Dr. SHELBY ROBINSON, one of America's great women pioneers in the field of medicine, was the first colored woman to practice in Los Angeles, California. In over 40 years of practice she delivered over 6,000 babies of all races. Prior to her death in 1954, Dr. Robinson visited her son, James, in Beirut, Lebanon where he is supervisor of the American University Hospital.

Before 1947, Denver, Colorado, the Far Western City in the Mountains, had a racial pattern which followed Southern traditions. Most of the colored population held menial jobs in rail-roading, packing houses and rubber factories. During the great population shift from Southern states to the West, skilled and professional colored Americans were included. With dynamic Negro leadership, aided by liberal white citizens, attitudes have changed, and some marked progress has been made.

In photo, Dr. CHARLES BLACKWOOD teaches students at the University of Colorado Medical School.





Dr. AUBRE DE L. MAYNARD

As Director of Surgery at Harlem Hospital, New York, Dr. Aubre De L. Maynard heads an active department in a municipal institution. The professional staff includes both Negroes and whites and the accredited training program for surgical residents is under his direction. Graduates of this course are now surgeons in all parts of the United States and many other countries.

Dr. Maynard has contributed extensively to scientific literature in connection with research on surgical techniques, antibiotics and other medications related to surgery. He is particularly interested in thoracic and cardiac surgery and is an authority on the management of heart wounds. He has lectured on the procedures employed at Harlem Hospital before professional societies in this country and in 1954 was the guest lecturer at the Academie de Chirurgie in Paris. A two-month visit to France this year includes lectures at other medical centers.

Dr. Maynard is a resident of New York City and a graduate of New York University Medical College.



MEDICAL SCIENCE

Dr. EDNA GRIFFIN

White, Chinese, Mexican, Negro, Indian patients crowd her reception room daily. Dr. Griffin has helped many sick, unable to pay for proper medical care. Here she is seen standing to the right.

The larger number of colored American physicians settled in big mid-Western, Eastern, and Southern cities where a concentration of the colored population was located. During the past twenty years many of them have established offices in far Western communities sparsely settled by colored when they arrived. The way was not easy for them. Many rebuffs were met, but faced bravely. An example of one of these pioneer physicians in the West is Dr. Edna Griffin, who made her professional debut in Pasadena, California twenty-one years ago.

Dr. Griffin's first patient died because local hospitals did not take a Negro doctor's patients. When she sought membership in the Los Angeles County Women's Medical Association, she was refused. Two well known white doctors, who sponsored her application, threatened to resign from the National Medical Women's Association unless Dr. Griffin was accepted. These are only some of the problems which she encountered. Today she is regarded as one of Pasadena's most prominent physicians. She is now an honored and respected member of the medical associations. She is an ardent civic worker, and many improvements reflect the efforts of this champion of civil rights for minority groups. She is a graduate of Meharry Medical College.



Dr. Griffin performing operation.

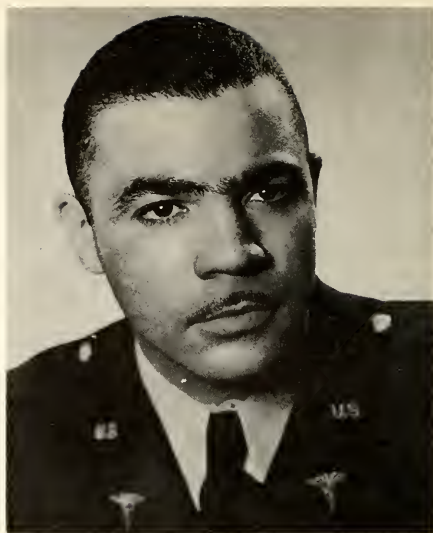


Tennis is Dr. Griffin's favorite game.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

DENTISTRY

THE FIELD OF DENTISTRY is wide-open for the youth of America who wish to enter the profession.



Dr. JULIEN W. ANDERSON, a Captain in World War II, is a member of the Columbia-Medical Center Oral Surgery Staff and is attending Oral Surgeon at Sydenham Hospital in addition to his private practice in New York City.



Dr. CLARENCE HOLMES, Denver-born dentist, at work in his office, which is a racial melting pot. Dr. Holmes is a builder of racial good-will. For more than 20 years, he has headed the interracial Cosmopolitan Club in Denver, Colorado.



Dr. JOHN E. MOSLEY, noted Cancer Specialist on Staffs of Sydenham Hospital, and Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. Member of the Board of the American Cancer Society.

Colored women entered early into the Medical Profession. In Richmond, Va. widely known Dr. M. JANNE JONES began her medical career in 1912. She is the widow of Dr. Miles B. Jones, and sister of the late Dr. Sarah B. Jones.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

Typical of many husband-wife medical teams are Drs. FRANK EVANS and LYDIA WRIGHT who settled only a few years ago in Buffalo, New York — a city with opportunities wide open for all.

The comparatively new professional field of psychiatric social work attracts colored women. VERA JOHNSON is holding consultation with patient at Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo, N. Y.



MEDICAL SCIENCE



UPPER MANHATTAN MEDICAL CENTER, New York City. The most modern medical center in the U. S. Built and operated by Negroes in 1954. Center operates on the Health Insurance Plan.





MEDICAL SCIENCE

The Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York is one of the few in the United States devoted to complete rehabilitation. Patients of all races, religions and creeds come to the Institute from doctors, hospitals, social agencies, churches. Shown here are some of the colored patients and workers.



MEDICAL SCIENCE

There are no available figures on the number of colored pharmacists. However, there are many who are proprietors of modern drug stores. Some operate apothecaries, limited to prescription service only.



Dr. WILLIAM TERRY'S Apothecary in Washington, D. C. is typical of many owned by colored Americans throughout the U. S. He opened Apothecary twenty-seven years ago, and has filled more than one million prescriptions.



The R. M. SHAW Optical Company in Atlanta, Ga. is typical of some who have specialized in the field of optometry.

NURSING

Negro registered nurses have been members of the American Nurses' Association since the organization's earliest days. Negro groups such as the Alumnae Association of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. were unit members of the A. N. A.

Subsequently, as more and more educational opportunities were made available to competent students regardless of race, color or creed, Negro nurses throughout the country became A. N. A. members.

In southern and border states, where custom had long decreed segregation of the races, state nurses' associations generally confined membership to white nurses. In view of the separate systems of education and the segregation so commonly practiced in nearly all activities, this appeared to be a logical and consistent action at the time.

Because of their special problems Negro nurses formed the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in 1908. The American Nurses' Association assisted the N. A. C. G. N financially. The N. A. C. G. N. made a historic record integrating Negro Nurses in all branches of the profession under the dynamic leadership of the organization's last president, Mabel K. Staupers.

World War II stimulated an intense effort to eliminate discrimination in all walks of life for the sake of national unity and welfare. As the armed forces and hospitals let down racial barriers, Negro nurses responded and the country benefited as a result of the opportunities offered. The N. A. C. G. N. Program was absorbed by the American Nurses Association upon dissolution in 1951.

Before World War II only 42 of over 1200 schools of nursing in the United States accepted Negro applicants. Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., Lincoln and Harlem Hospitals in New York City, Kansas City General #2, Homer G. Phillips in St. Louis, Missouri and Grady Hospital in Georgia graduated the largest number of Negro nurses. Today approximately 710 schools of nursing will accept Negro applicants.

There are approximately 9000 Negro nurses in the United States today. Negro nurses are commissioned in all branches of the armed services.

Today through the Intergroup Relations Program of the American Nurses Association better community relationship and higher standards are being sought for all members of the nursing profession.

MEDICAL SCIENCE



MARY ELIZABETH CARNEGIE, R.N., was appointed assistant editor of the American Journal of Nursing in July 1953.

ESTELLE MASSEY OSBORNE, R.N., the first colored nurse appointed to the headquarters staff of the National League of Nursing. Seen here (second row, right) in one of the sessions of the International Congress of Nurses in Stockholm, Sweden in 1949. Was assistant Prof. of Nursing Education at New York University, New York City from 1952 to 1954 when she went to the staff of the American Nurses Association.



GRACE MARR, R.N., ANA assistant executive secretary responsible for the intergroup relations program, comments on the film, "High Wall."





Lt. Cmdr. MARY MILLS, R.N., is head of Public Health Nursing work carried on by Point IV program in the Middle East with headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon. Formerly she was with the United States Public Health Service and went to Liberia to do demonstration and organization work in Public Health Nursing.



WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, Washington, D.C., May 18, 1955. Left to right: Lt. Col. PAULINE KIRBY, Chief Nurse, Walter Reed Army Hospital; Capt. ORA PIERCE HICKS; and Major CARRIE E. BARRETT, Assistant Chief Nurse at Walter Reed. All three are members of the Nurse's Council at Walter Reed Medical Center. Capt. Hicks was recorder for the Nurse's Council for two years at Tripler Army Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

The North Carolina Nurses Association dissolved in 1949 and the Negro nurses were given membership into the State Association with all other nurses. Standing center is Mrs. ALMA VESSELS JOHN, formerly Executive Secretary of the now dissolved National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. She has her own "Home Makers" radio show on WWRL in New York City, now in its third year.





THE THREE DeVOE sisters of Washington are representative of branches of the nursing profession engaged in by colored nurses in the United States today. Left to right: SADIE DeVOE McNAIR, graduate of Lincoln School of Nursing, Bronx, N.Y., 1949. Now on the staff of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., ELIZABETH DeVOE YOUNG, graduate of Freedmen's Hospital 1942, now with District Public Health Bureau of Nursing, Washington, D.C.; Lt. EDITH M. DeVOE, graduate of Freedmen's Hospital, 1942, now stationed at U. S. Navy Hospital in Oakland, Calif. She has served at St. Albans Naval Hospital in Long Island, N. Y., also at Tripler Navy Hospital at Honolulu.



Mrs. MARGUERITE CRETH JACKSON, R.N., Former Assistant Supervisor of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, (center) receives the 1952 Mary Mahoney Gold Medal Award for distinguished service to nursing and the community from Mrs. MABEL STAUPERS, R.N. Also officiating at the award is Mrs. ELIZABETH K. PORTER, R.N., president of the ANA.

MEDICAL SCIENCE



In Oakland, California, RED CROSS members of Lowell Junior High School Art Class design tray covers to brighten Thanksgiving dinner for patients in local military hospitals. Shown at work with Teacher-sponsor Mrs. CHARLOTTE CHAMBLISS, at right, are: MARY ETTA YATES, MABLE BAILEY, CLEMON SIMPSON and MARVINE JOHNSON.



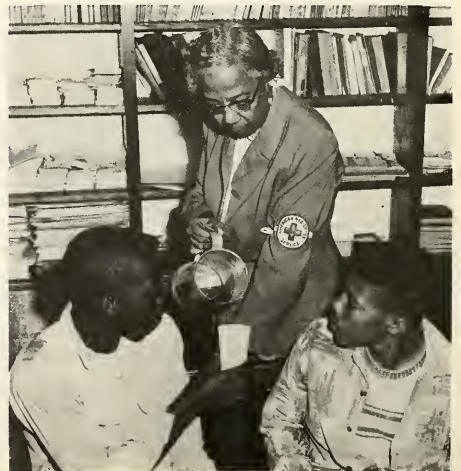
At St. Louis, Mo., RED CROSS staff nurse MARILYN OSTER, left, explains to student nurse's aide Mrs. ELIZABETH S. WOODS, the procedure for checking donation bottles and test tubes at St. Louis Regional Blood Center. Red Cross volunteer nurse's aides receive 80 hours of classroom and supervised work before being awarded cap and pin.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

The men of Headquarters Battery, 933rd AAA, take a good look at the coat of DOROTHY GREENE, Charleston, South Carolina, in order to remember later as many of the items pinned to it as they can.



In Columbus, Georgia, at a RED CROSS feeding center set up at a local church, ARC volunteer MABEL KIMBROUGH serves food to tornado victims made homeless by a storm which killed nine persons and injured 174, in two states. The Columbus area where 499 homes were destroyed and 2,748 damaged, was hardest hit.



EDUCATION

Education in the United States today is at the crossroads. With two World Wars in this generation we have rudely been awakened to the fact that our education for all Americans has not kept pace with our rapid industrial growth. It is true that America has one of the greatest systems of public education in the world, from elementary grades through college, but we are now asking ourselves how much of this education has prepared us to live in today's world.

With the coming of the United Nations on the world's scene, we realize as never before that we must learn to live with people who are different. Different in social and religious customs. Different in colors of skin and national origin. We find it imperative to learn more about our distant neighbors and appreciate and respect their differences. However, at home we have been slow to bestir ourselves to improve our understanding and relationship with the many different racial and religious groups which comprise the population of our own great country.

Education does not solve all problems, but it is the vehicle by which a reasonable approach to problems can be undertaken. Our greatest need today is what some famous philosophers call a "Great Education" for all citizens, an education which prepares us to face the rapid cultural and social transition of our day. An education which prompts all citizens to understand, uphold, and respect laws of the land. The degree of civilization which a nation attains is not necessarily the result of the number of educational institutions it possesses, but the quality of instruction these institutions dispense.

Progress in education for AMERICA'S 10th MAN has been slow, but steady. In spite of all obstacles, the strides have been remarkable. There are still those who feel that, while it was morally wrong and educationally injurious to children of both races, the separation of the races in the educational institutions, particularly in the South, after the Civil War was sociologically necessary. But the world moves forward, and the people grow wiser.

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (full name) commonly called The Freedmen's Bureau (March 1865) by an act of Congress assumed some responsibility for the education of the emancipated people. Howard University, Fisk University, and Atlanta University were founded during this period and received aid from the Bureau. However, much of the efforts of the Bureau met with much opposition and in some places white missionary teachers from the North were resented and driven out of the schools. Some of the schools were burned.

During the brief Reconstruction period which followed the Civil War the colored people and the "poor whites" were exposed to some form of meager education. However, after the failure of the Reconstruction Government, all public education in the South was on uncertain footing. Movements got underway to disfranchise the colored people and to exclude them from participation in the political life of the South. Education was the weapon most feared. Not all southern white citizens were opposed to

EDUCATION

education for the colored people. General Banks of Louisiana was among the first to make a systematic effort to establish a regular system of free public schools for colored children during the time Abraham Lincoln was still president.

The development of the first schools for colored Americans started by the Bureau of Freedmen was the result of philanthropic and missionary efforts of northern white people, although the emancipated people did much to help themselves. Colored children in the North received education, although it was largely in separate schools in the early days. The city of Boston, Mass., opened its first primary school for them in 1820. Today all public education in northern schools is open to them. However, due to zoning laws and housing, many northern schools are predominately attended by either white or colored children.

West Virginia became a separate political unit in 1863 and became the first southern state to make provisions in its constitution for "equal though separate" education for the colored people. In states bordering the southern states and the District of Columbia, public education was supported by meager taxes collected from the colored people. It was not until the Fourteenth Amendment, July 28, 1868, and the Fifteenth Amendment, March 30, 1870, were added to our Constitution that citizenship rights were established for the freedmen, that they were considered eligible for public education.

Today in a few parts of the United States where the colored population is nearly as large as that of the whites, there continues to be much opposition to equal, integrated education facilities for all races, causing tension and friction. Unfortunately, these incidents of undemocratic practices make big news in other countries. Often the situations are magnified and the area in which they occur is lost in the focus. To our distant neighbors, this is interpreted as the pattern of administering democracy throughout the United States.

Some of the greatest contributors to education for AMERICA'S 10th MAN were: the American Missionary Association; the Peabody Fund (1880-1914) for training teachers; John F. Slater Fund, for higher education and vocational programs; Phelps-Stokes Fund; the Jeanes Fund for training of supervisors for rural areas particularly; and the Virginia Randolph Fund. The Julius Rosenwald Fund did more for education in the rural South than any other single agency. Between 1911 and 1932, 5,357 school buildings had been erected particularly in the rural South. Countless numbers of scholarships were given until the Fund was dissolved in 1948.

The United Negro College Fund, organized in 1944 by Dr. F. D. Patterson, former President of Tuskegee Institute, serves 31 of the 34 fully accredited private Negro colleges and universities in the United States today. These 31 institutions help to provide education for 93 per cent of all colored youth attending private institutions of learning. All of these colleges and universities are located in the South except Lincoln University, formerly Ashmun Institute, in Chester, Pa., established by the Presbyterians in 1854. Under the direction of its president, William Trent, Jr., the Fund is exerting all efforts to improve the physical facilities, and the educational quality of these institutions to help the nation achieve its goal of equality of educational opportunity for all who seek an education.

The United States Supreme Court decision on desegregation of the public schools gave the nation a new challenge in education. The Board of Directors of the Nation-

al Association for the Advancement of Colored People had this to say regarding the Supreme Court decision in public school segregation cases:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People regards the unanimous decision handed down May 17, 1954 by the United States Supreme Court as a highly significant step in the forward progress of American democracy. In overruling the "separate but equal" doctrine laid down by *Plessy vs. Ferguson* in 1897, the Court reinforced the faith of all Americans in the basic justice of our system.

"This ruling further vindicates the 54-year fight of the NAACP to establish the principle that to segregate is to discriminate and, accordingly, violates our Constitution and the American spirit of equality. This decision gives the lie to Communist propaganda that American democracy is decadent and the Negroes or other minorities do not obtain justice through the democratic process.

"In hailing this vital decision, we are acutely aware that much remains to be done to extend the frontiers of human freedom. The NAACP will not be content until every form of racial discrimination and segregation is eliminated from American life."

When the public schools of the United States opened in September, 1954, the picture of integration in southern and bordering states varied because each state has the right to implement the Supreme Court decision at such time as it considers it fit to do so.

Baltimore, Maryland was among the first cities to make plans for integration soon after the Supreme Court decision, and put these plans into action when school opened in the fall of 1954. The public schools of Washington, D.C. moved toward integration quietly. Colored children who attended overcrowded schools were transferred into white schools and others who had to travel long distances were relocated without incident. The border state of Missouri moved in a surprising pace to bring about integration in its public schools. Some of its institutions of higher learning also abandoned segregation. The state of Texas, without much publicity, began integration not only in public education, but also in some of its private schools. In New Mexico where school segregation was under optional state law, all children attended school together in harmony. In New York State, Indian and white children went to school together for the first time, ending 100 years of segregation on reservations.

Virginia State College (colored) received applications for admission from many white students, but no immediate action could be taken until further consideration was given to Virginia's state laws forbidding the mixing of the races in education. Proper adjustment has been made and now the college is open to all students.

One year after the Supreme Court decision finds the states of Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee taking steps toward integration in public education, Kentucky and Tennessee being the first southern states to take action on the state level.

There is indication that religious groups throughout the United States will stand as a bulwark behind the history-making decision. Some of the statements adopted by religious groups regarding segregation in the public schools as compiled by the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. in part are:

National Council of Churches, General Board:

"The decision will have far-reaching effects in the whole nation and the world. The decision is a milestone in the achievement of human rights, another evidence of the endeavor to respect the dignity and worth of all men."

United Church Women:

"Because of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus, we reaffirm our belief in human brotherhood and the inclusiveness of Christian fellowship. Therefore, we feel we are impelled to promote a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit . . ."

(Adopted by the representatives of the Christian Social Relations Department of United Church Women from 15 southern states meeting in conference in Atlanta, Ga. on June 21, 1954.)

Southern Baptist Convention:

Report of Christian Life Commission June 7, 1954.

". . . We urge Christian statesmen and leaders in our churches to use their leadership in positive thought and planning to the end that this crisis in our national history shall not be made the occasion for new and bitter prejudices, but a movement toward a united nation embodying and proclaiming a democracy that will commend freedom to all peoples."

Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

"Methodist college students from 13 southern states adopted a resolution here favoring the recent Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools. They called for church-wide support of the decision."

Religious News Service 6/17/54

Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

"Local conditions, the climate of public opinion, and the availability of educational facilities for various ages will determine the rapidity with which the constructive changes made possible by the Supreme Court Decision are accepted. Meantime, the Board continues its policy of open enrollment without restriction as to race."

Religious News Service 6/22/54

Synagogue Council of America .

"The Synagogue Council of America greets with deep satisfaction the historic decision of the Supreme Court of the United States ending segregation in the public schools of America . . . The sincere believer in the Fatherhood of God must believe in the brotherhood of man and consequently that what is basic in our neighbor is the color of his conduct, not his skin."

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.:

"Racial discrimination and exclusion have lost their last vestige of respectability, and the double standard that harassed and thwarted implementation of basic ethical and religious teachings has disappeared.

"The task of securing integration in the public schools is no longer a legal problem. The problem now lies in the minds of private citizens and local officials. Parents, both white and Negro, must be convinced that the health of their children's minds and the hope of their becoming normal, mature persons, depends on the leveling of the barrier that blocks out half the world and blights their adult behavior.

"The SCEF believes that nearly every southern community has persons with the courage and moral vision to challenge and to convince their fellows. The Fund pledges itself to seeking out and supporting these individuals."

Policy Statement Adopted at a Meeting of the Board of Directors
Atlanta, Georgia June 12, 1954

It must be noted that separation of church and state in Governmental affairs is part of the American way of life. However, religious influence has far reaching effect in the United States.



Well integrated kindergarten class at Oliver Cromwell School prepares to take pledge of allegiance to the Flag.

EDUCATION

THE BALTIMORE STORY

After the Civil War there was no organized plan in the South for what we know today as the Public School System. Out of concern for the future of the 4 million freedmen, an Act of Congress was passed March 3, 1865 and signed by President Lincoln, thus creating the Freedmen's Bureau. The Bureau served several purposes before its termination June 30, 1872. Its most important function was the foundation laid for the education of the freedmen. Elementary schools were established for colored children in nearly all the larger southern cities with the assistance of religious and benevolent associations, and many colleges and normal schools were started. Today the United States has one of the best organized public school systems in the world.

One year after the famed Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954 which decreed the desegregation of Public Schools, many citizens of the South, both colored and white, are undecided about their future course of action. However, two outstanding examples of democracy at work can be seen in the public school systems of Baltimore, Maryland, and St. Louis, Missouri, on the following pages.

Baltimore, long proud of its southern tradition, was among the first to make immediate plans for desegregation in its public school system and set them to work September, 1954. The colored teachers were included and reassigned where necessary. Much of the credit belongs to Baltimoreans like Dr. John H. Fisher, superintendent of schools. He and his predecessor, the late Dr. William Lemell, realized that integration was only a matter of time and planned for it even before the Supreme Court decision.



Sixth grade social studies class goes over map with teacher H. HOWARD at Cromwell School.



Lunch hour at Oliver Cromwell Elementary School.



Library study period for students of 9-A English class at Clifton Park Junior High School.



Second graders during rest period at Public School #74.

EDUCATION

THE BALTIMORE STORY



Mathematics teacher and head of the Mathematics Department at Baltimore's #72 school, Mrs. ENOLIA McMILLIAN is seen here with her 8-B class in predominately white school.

Teacher's conference at Public School #72, Principal DICKMAN finds teachers McMILLIAN, COCHRAN, GREENE, ABBOTT very relaxed.



EDUCATION

DESEGREGATION IN THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

St. Louis, a bustling mid-western city located on the banks of the Mississippi River and long famous for the manufacture of shoes, has come a long way in race relations since the Dred Scott Decision of 1857. Colored citizens have known every form of segregation with perhaps the exception of public transportation, and the privilege of entering city parks. Today the St. Louis Board of Education has considered it its duty to comply with the Supreme Court Decision. It realized that the eyes of the world are on us because of our democratic leadership in an age when all peoples around the world are seeking human rights.

One year after the famous Supreme Court ruling finds the city, which only a few years ago protested the presence of Jackie Robinson on the ball field, making many changes — a city better for all to live in. The pictures tell a small part of the amazing story.



FERN BARTLETT teaches the little crippled children of all races at Elias Michael Public School in St. Louis.



St. Louis public high school students study language at their own level, thus insuring progress to a higher level.

Young St. Louisans enroll at Harris Teachers College in St. Louis.





An outstanding educator, principal of Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Missouri, is EARL D. THOMAS. Mr. Thomas is a native of Kansas City, Kansas and boasts of a long experience in the field of secondary education. Active in civic affairs, he serves on the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations, the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A., the Area Council of the Boy Scouts and until recently on the Jackson County Board of Visitors. Mr. Thomas headed the fund drive among colored people which resulted in the construction of the new \$300,000 Y.W.C.A.



THE ST. LOUIS STORY

St. Louis public school teachers of industrial arts enjoy in-service training course in ceramics.

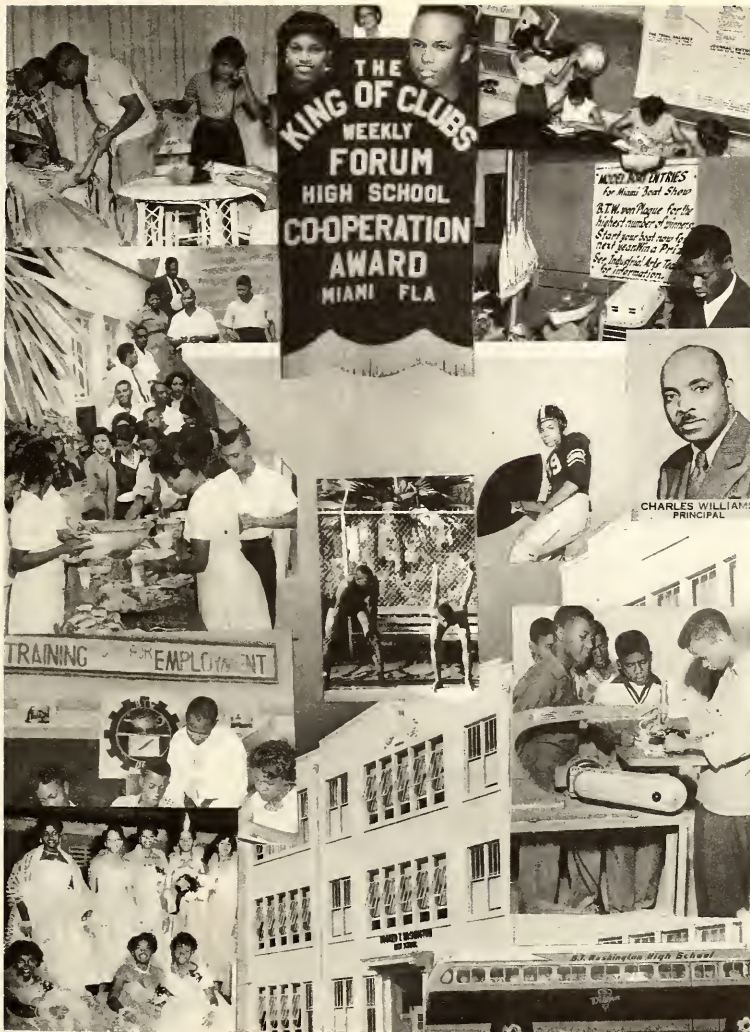


Much has been shown of the dilapidated, over-crowded one-room school houses attended by all colored pupils. While this condition still exists in some states, there are others as modern as can be found any place. The BOOKER T. WASHINGTON JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL in Miami, Florida, built in 1928, is one of the most beautiful high schools in the United States. This school is A-Rated by Southern Association of Secondary Schools. All the class rooms overlook a palm-laden center court. All rooms are fully equipped, including typing room, science room, clinic and First-Aid room. The home making rooms include nursery, kitchen, dining room, bedroom and living room facilities. There is a guidance center directed by two deans and four faculty counselors. The newly equipped library has 8,850 approved books. The spacious gymnasium has 30 showers, 1000 lockers, restrooms, water fountains, an athletic room for visiting teams, and offices for coaches. There are 6 basketball courts, 3 volley ball, and 3 bad-

minton courts. In a separate building on the campus is located the Departments of Industrial Arts, and Music.

Teaching staff includes CHARLES L. WILLIAMS, Principal, two deans, two librarians, registrar, attendance clerk, secretary to principal and secretary to deans, in addition to 79 members of the teaching personnel. All hold Bachelor Degrees, and 27 hold the Degree of Master of Arts, Science or Education. There are 5 coaches for football, basketball, track and baseball and 1 athletic director. Two special teachers for Lip-reading and Speech Correction.

This High School is typical of the Grade-A all-colored schools which have serious decisions to make in view of the Supreme Court Decision May 17, 1954 ordering the desegregation of public schools. It can be seen that this type of school will benefit any pupil who chooses to attend, regardless of race, color, or creed.



Above are a few of the many extra-curricular activities at the BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL in Miami, Florida. Top, left to right: Members of the dramatics classes, under the direction of Miss SARA L. SCOTT in a scene from "Thanks Awfully." Miss BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and Student Council President J. KENNETH MAJOR with the banner won for cooperation with a community club. Last year, 1955, the King of Clubs featured as their forum topic: "Desegregation—How and When." Business Education area group in action; boys in Industrial Arts courses

display boats to be entered in annual contest. Center, left to right: Faculty takes time out to celebrate principal's birthday and entertain parents during one-day conference. Coach HARRIS gives a swimming lesson; EUGENE WHITE poses for favorite sport; and the principal, himself. Lower scenes, left to right: D.C.T. Coordinator, EDDIE B. BUNYAN gives last minute directions; 1954 Queens and their court; a look at "shop" boys in action and the school bus used for athletic trips and special field and organization excursions.

NEW YORK CITY

New York born FRANCIS A. TURNER has been employed by the New York City Board of Education in various capacities since 1939. He was appointed Assistant Director of Community Education in 1947. In addition to his many school-community relations, supervision and training programs, he has prepared much material on the importance and methods of improving school-community relationships, and has contributed articles to professional publications.



JOHN KING, first colored New York City Assistant Superintendent of Schools, left.



School and human relations agencies plan program with South Jamaica Community Council in Jamaica, Long Island, New York. Left to right: Dr. FRANCIS TURNER, Assistant Director, Bureau of Community Education, Board of Education of New York City; Miss DOROTHY BONAWIT, Principal of Andrew Jackson High School; LOUIS M. ZIMMERMAN, Queens Borough Director, State Commission Against Discrimination; Dr. LOUISE T. RYAN, Assistant Superintendent District 50; HILLERY C. THORNE, Executive Secretary, South Jamaica Community Council; Mrs. DAVIS BARDON, Director, Long Island, Queens.



SCHOOL OF TOMORROW

Nursery schools in the United States play a great role in training pre-school children, many of whom come from families where both parents work. Throughout the United States colored children can be found attending nursery schools like this "School of Tomorrow" in New York City, owned and directed by LUCILE SIMMS (center) a Columbia University graduate. The School is located in the heart of upper-Manhattan's East side where many racial groups and nationalities live. Since the opening of the school in 1952 the capacity enrollment has been made up of children from the neighborhood who learn early at the school how to get along with those of different national origins and customs.

COLORED TEACHERS IN PREDOMINATELY WHITE COLLEGES

It was considered quite a feat in 1941 when the GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD, after being persuaded by such leaders as Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Sterling Brown, and the late Dr. Ernest E. Just, sponsored a colored professor to teach in a "white college." He is Dr. ALLISON DAVIS, renowned social scientist, assigned to the University of Chicago where he continues to teach.

Colored teachers at white schools are not altogether new. REV. JOHN CHAVIS, a college graduate, was ordained to the Presbyterian Ministry during the period of the Revolutionary War. It is recorded that he was the principal of the best academy in North Carolina for white youth, many of whom boarded in his home while attending the school.

In 1849 CHARLES REASON taught at old New York Central College at the age of thirty-one.

Just prior to the Civil War, at Oberlin College in Ohio a brilliant young colored woman, FANNY JACKSON COPPIN, was assigned in her advance preparatory work to teach a mixed group of students. She was warned that the outcome would be her responsibility. The class increased to one hundred, with more white than free colored students. When a proposal was made to divide the class the students refused to leave. She taught at Oberlin College until the War ended. Her outstanding educational and civic work in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is well remembered.

There was the renowned Greek scholar, Prof. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, a native of Macon, Georgia, graduate of Oberlin College in 1875, author of a set of Greek text-books which were used at Yale University. He was one of the early presidents of Wilberforce University in Ohio.

G. G. MORGAN was class orator at Harvard in 1890.

Each year the number of colored teachers appointed to faculties of large American Colleges and Universities increases. There are approximately 200 today. Some of this number whose pictures do not appear in this section are: Dr. ABRAM HARRIS, professor of economics, and JOHN GANDY, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. NATHANIEL CALLOWAY, University of Illinois Medical School, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. CHARLES T. DAVIS, assistant professor of English, Princeton University; Dr. GEORGE BENNETT, Deputy Director of Special Program, Institute of International Education, New York City; WILLIAM WALKER, Department of Sociology, Queens College, Flushing, New York; Dr. CHARLES LAWRENCE, Dr. MARIAN CUTHBERT, DAVID McKINNEY, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York. Dr. GEORGE L. ROBINSON joined the faculty of New York University at the University Heights Division in 1955 as instructor of political science. Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, professor of history at Brooklyn College, became the first Negro (February 1956) to head a college department in New York City.



Dr. ST. CLAIR DRAKE (center) sociologist and famed author, discusses points with students over coffee during recreation period. At Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill.



Dr. M. H. LAMBRIGHT, Jr., Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.



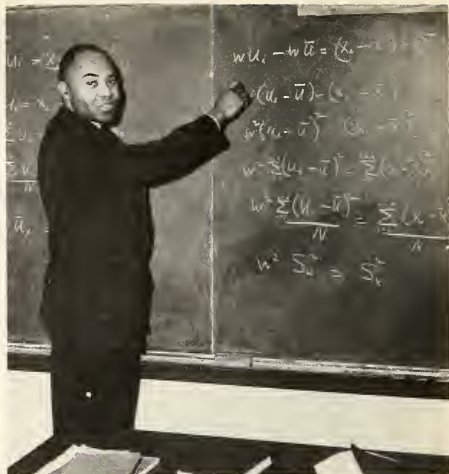
Dr. IRA DeA. REID, Head of department of Social Science of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.



Dr. ARMAN G. EVANS is the 4th Negro on faculty at Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio.



Dr. RICHARD S. GROSSLEY, Associate Professor of Education at Long Island University, Brooklyn, N.Y. is seen giving instructions to a group of students in 1954. He began teaching 40 years ago in a Mississippi country school. For 19 years he was president of Delaware State College at Dover.



PAUL L. POSTON, Detroit businessman, is a special instructor in mathematics on Wayne University staff. Dr. Charles W. Buggs, appointed to the Wayne University College of Medicine in 1943, became the first Negro to serve as full-time college faculty member in the state of Michigan.



Dr. WADE ELLIS, associate professor of math at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, is a permanent faculty member. He has been at Oberlin since 1948.



Dr. DEBORAH C. PARTRIDGE is Assistant Professor of Education at Queens College, Flushing, N.Y. A graduate of Columbia University, she has headed Department of Elementary Education at Tuskegee Institute.



Dr. WARREN BROWN, Assistant Prof. of Sociology and Anthropology, City College, New York City. He has been a member of the faculty since 1948.



KATHRYN WARD HINTON, music instructor at New York's Hunter College is a Smith College graduate. For 4 years she taught music at Maryland State.



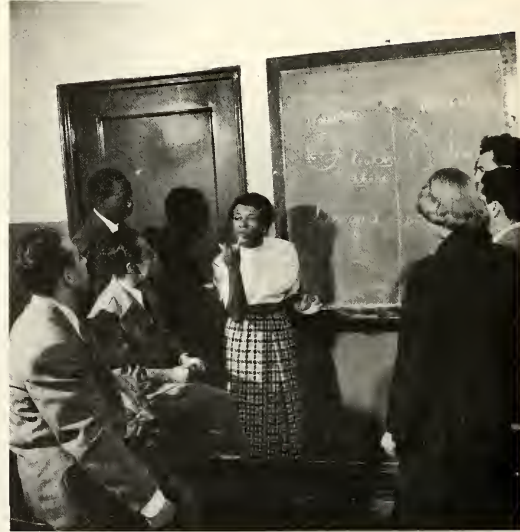
CHARLES H. PARRISH, sociology professor at Louisville U., formerly taught at several Negro colleges including Louisville's Municipal University for Negroes. When the school was abolished, Dr. Parrish joined the faculty at Louisville University.



Dr. MARGUERITE D. CARTWRIGHT, columnist and world traveler, is student teacher supervisor at Hunter College in New York City. Seen above (center) with two students.

EDUCATION

Drs. KENNETH and MAMIE CLARK, directors of the Northside Center for Child Development, operate the only full-time child guidance clinic offering full-time psychological and psychiatric help in the upper Manhattan area in New York City, New York. Dr. KENNETH B. CLARK, also Associate Professor of Psychology at City College, New York City, prepared material on the psychological effects of segregation which was used as part of the case presented to the Supreme Court to help make the decision that all public school education in the United States must be desegregated.

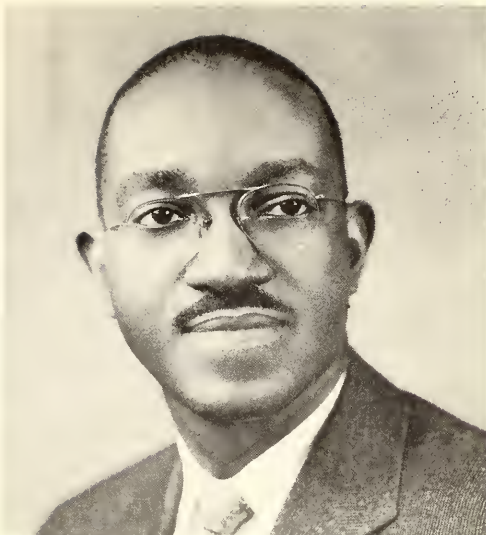


Dr. JOHN T. GRAVES, Executive Assistant-Administrator for the past six years of the New York City Community College in Brooklyn, is also director of the closed-circuit TV Program at the College. The well-known psychologist practices at his Manhattan office with a staff of twelve, offering psychological adjustment, personality development, leadership and placement. He is also consultant for Picarelli Automationists in Manhattan.

Many Negro teachers have unusual classes. Like MARY HARDEN at Long Island University in Brooklyn. She teaches speech correction. Morning, noon, and evening, she's busy. She has toddling infants who stammer and have other defects and she has doddering old folks with thick accents and heavy foreign accents. Her job is to correct all of them.



NORMAN N. BARISH is not a Negro. Reference to him in AMERICA'S TENTH MAN was included in error. Editor and author Lucille A. Chambers has requested that this correction be made.



JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, the first Negro to head a college department in New York City, is Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College. A native of Oklahoma, he received his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University. Formerly professor of history at Howard University, Dr. Franklin is the author of numerous books.

NORMAN N. BARISH, authority on business systems and organizations, chairman of the department of industrial and management engineering at New York University College of Engineering, New York City, N.Y., since September 1955, has been with department since 1947. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



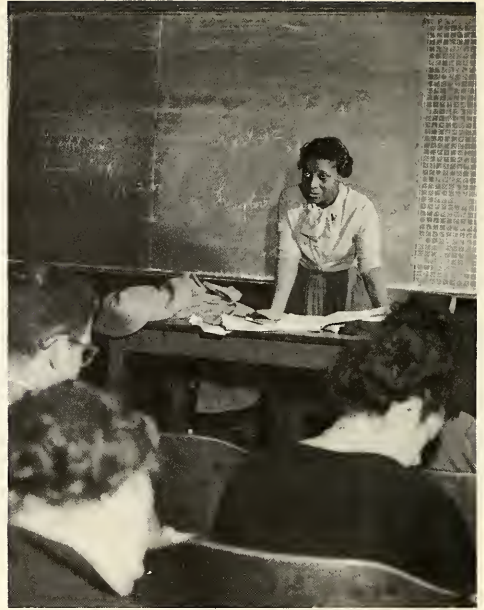
ROBERT A. THORNTON is a lecturer in physics at Brandeis University, Boston, Mass.



Dr. HUGH H. SMYTHE, sociology and anthropology instructor at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.



Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, eminent educator, Professor of Sociology, Howard University. Author of the "Negro in the United States" and many other books. Dr. Frazier, as visiting professor, has taught at some of the nation's largest universities. During summer of 1955 he lectured at N.Y.U.



Dr. AURELIA TOYER was appointed instructor of economics at New York University in 1949, and became Assistant Professor of Economics in 1954. Her doctorate in Economics was awarded at New York University.



HALE WOODRUFF, art instructor
New York University.



Classroom scene at SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Syracuse, N.Y.



AUGUSTA BAKER, Supervisor of Storytelling for the New York Public Library since October 1953, is author of "Books about Negro Life for Children." She is in charge of the Library's program of story hours and picture book hours held in the branches from Hallowe'en to May Day. She was winner of the first E. P. Dutton-John Macrae Award given annually by the American Library Association for Advanced Study in the field of work with children and young people.



JEAN BLACKWELL, Curator of The New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection. The unique collection of Negro History and Literature is located at 104 West 136th Street. Arthur Alfonso Schomburg, a Negro, gave the library his private collection of rare books and material of contributions of Negroes, and served as its first curator.



ALYCE PEARSON, staff librarian at University of Southern California, is Fisk University graduate, and typical of many working in school and public libraries throughout the country.



FRANCES HALL, field worker with mobile library unit checks with Director JOSEPH ROUNDS.

EDUCATION

With few exceptions most of the 128 institutions for higher learning for colored students are located in southern states. The state of Texas has the largest number, 13, with North Carolina and Mississippi following with 12 each. Thirty-one of these institutions are supported by the United Negro College Fund. All have served a noble purpose since their founding; educating thousands of colored youth who found no other sources for higher education open to them. However, today they also face the reaction to Supreme Court decision on desegregation. Howard University in Washington, D.C. and West Virginia State College at Institute, West Virginia are two outstanding examples of integrated student bodies.



WILLIAM TRENT, Jr., President of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. (l) with Dr. F. D. PATTERSON, former President of Tuskegee Institute and now Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, founder of U.N.C.F. in 1944. This is America's first educational chest. Its purpose is two-fold: to acquaint a larger public with the need for greater educational opportunities for Negro youth, and to provide the financial aid necessary to secure those opportunities.



Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa. founded 1854, is the only institution of higher learning located in the North supported by the United Negro College Fund, Inc.



HORACE MANN BOND
President, Lincoln University

EDUCATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
founded in 1881 by
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

He lifted the veil of ignorance
from his people and pointed
the way to progress through
education and industry.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
1856 - 1915



President L. H. FOSTER
Tuskegee Institute



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER Museum named
for the famous scientist, Dr. **GEORGE WASHINGTON**
CARVER, who developed innumerable uses for pea-
nuts and its by-products.



Aerial view of HAMPTON INSTITUTE Campus, Hampton, Virginia.



HAMPTON INSTITUTE FARM, Hampton Institute School of Agr.



President ALONZO MORON,
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.



HOWARD UNIVERSITY CAMPUS (above) where Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, wife of the president, attended a special exhibit of art work done by Negro artists of Chicago, during the Charter Day celebration. The first lady wrote in her column "My Day" that she was inspired by the work of these artists and said she "would have liked to walk away with some paintings that were on exhibition." From left to right: JAMES M. NABRIT, Jr., Secretary of the University; Dr. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, President; Capt. ALVIN MAYO, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and ALONZO J. ADEN, curator of the Gallery of Art at Howard University.



EDUCATION

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, founded in 1867, and now composed of six Negro institutions, is the largest educational and cultural center for colored students in the United States. In 1929 Morehouse College, Spelman College and Atlanta University combined to form the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.



Dr. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President of Morehouse College, part of the Atlanta University System.



Dr. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, President of Atlanta University, is also a member of the Atlanta Board of Education.

Administration Building, CLARK COLLEGE, founded 1869, now part of the Atlanta University System.



Dr. JAMES P. BRAWLEY, President of Clark College.



FISK UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tennessee. Founded 1865.



EDUCATION

Ceremony when Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON (l.) became the 6th president of Fisk University Nov. 7, 1947. Right: Dr. L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees.



Chapel at FISK UNIVERSITY.

PAYNE COLLEGE Augusta, Georgia. Founded 1883.





BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE, Daytona Beach, Florida, was founded in 1904 by the late MARY McLEOD BETHUNE who was also President Emeritus. Dr. RICHARD V. MOORE is President. Photo above is the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING and below is FAITH HALL the college dining room. Two other colored women founders of schools are LUCY LANEY, the Haines Institute at Augusta, Georgia, and NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, the Girls' National Training School at Lincoln Heights, Washington, D.C.



KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Knoxville, Tennessee, was founded in 1875. (Photo) Fine Arts Building; JAMES A. COLSTON (inset) is President.



SHAW UNIVERSITY

Raleigh, North Carolina, was founded in 1865. (Photo) New Campus Inn; WILLIAM R. STRASSNER (inset) is President.





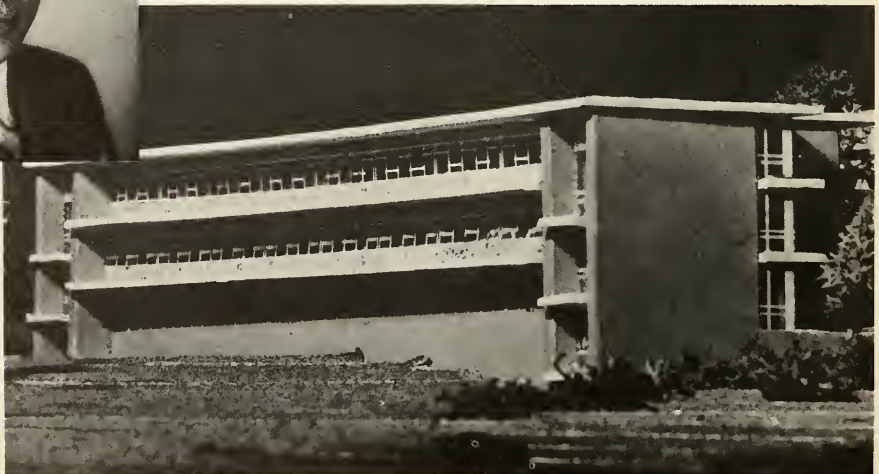
XAVIER UNIVERSITY

New Orleans, Louisiana, was founded in 1925. At left is the ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. Below is a CLASSROOM BUILDING.



HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE

Austin, Texas, was founded in 1877. Photo below is the new SCIENCE BUILDING. Dr. M. S. DAVAGE (inset) is President.





LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, Salisbury, N.C., founded in 1879. The W. J. TRENT Gymnasium Building.



The first white student to graduate from WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was CARLOS DOYLE KESTER, a chemical worker from Nitro, West Virginia. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Education in May 1955. Left to right: CARLOS D. KESTER, Dr. WILLIAM J. L. WALLACE, President, awarding the diploma and DANIEL P. LINCOLN, Registrar. In September 1954, after the Supreme Court Decision regarding public education, West Virginia State College, located at Institute, West Virginia, was among the first colored colleges to receive applications for admission from white students.

A. D. GRAY, first colored President of TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Talladega, Ala., founded, 1867.



EDUCATION

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

There are other modern colored colleges which receive no aid from the United Negro College Fund such as MORGAN STATE COLLEGE in Baltimore, Md. Since President MARTIN D. JENKINS took over in 1948 the \$3,000,000 building program has given the campus a new look and new spirit. Dr. Jenkins wants Morgan to be the finest in the country, but maintains that segregation in education is not good.



29 Ph.D.'s in this picture with President Jenkins illustrate why Morgan's faculty is highly rated. No other Negro college in nation has as many Ph.D.'s.



MARTIN D. JENKINS
President of
Morgan State College.



MAJORETTES like these vivacious lassies at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE are an integral part of all football games at Negro colleges.

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tenn. has come a long way to take its place as one of the finest institutions of learning in the South. Founded in 1912 by William Jasper Hale with three humble buildings and 248 students, today the 7-million dollar plant boasts of its modern engineering building, \$1,500,000 physical education building, modern library, and the agricultural school with its modern brick barn. Scientific, progressive poultry farming is its specialty. The University practically feeds its 2,500 individuals singlehandedly. Dr. WALTER S. DAVIS is president.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

EDUCATION



MILITARY TRAINING



POULTRY FARMING



Dr. FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL, on leave from HOWARD UNIVERSITY in Washington, D.C., now a technical specialist under the Foreign Operations Administration program in India, first went to Baroda in August 1950, under the Fulbright Exchange Program. She helped organize courses at Baroda University in "home economics." Four years later she walked in the academic procession at ceremonies in which 17 young women received their B.S. degrees. Above Dr. Kittrell assists students with special food projects and reports. Below, Dr. Kittrell demonstrates home canning to students.





MARTHA CHAMBERS HINES, sister of the author, was sent by the Government to teach at the Frankfurt-American School in Frankfurt, Germany in 1954. On leave from the Board of Education in San Francisco, California, where she is Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance. A graduate of Tennessee State University and San Francisco State College, she is seen here in a classroom in the Frankfurt-American School.



Mrs. EFFIE MOORE from Longview, Texas was sent to teach in Pakistan after winning a Fulbright Exchange Scholarship. She is seen here being introduced by the principal to a class of 9th grade boys. She is a graduate of Columbia University.

FUTURE TRENDS FOR NEGRO ENGINEERS

by Dean L. K. Downing, Howard University

Since the turn of the century, only fifty years after the founding of the first professional engineering society in the United States — The American Society of Civil Engineers — there has been a small but steadily increasing number of Negro graduates in engineering, architecture and science emerging from the campus of some of America's leading institutions of higher education. Included among their specializations in engineering are such fields as Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Aeronautical, Mining and Metallurgy, electronic, and industrial and management engineering.

Today, our Nation is faced with the greatest shortage of engineering and scientific manpower in its history. Engineers are being absorbed by governmental laboratories and industry as fast as they qualify. Major industries are enthusiastically discovering in the Negro an important and almost untapped new source of supply of engineering and scientific manpower, and are returning again and again to our campuses for more of our young men and women who have the qualifications industry requires.

Negro graduates in engineering and architecture are being admitted to State Licensing Board Examination for the practice of engineering and architecture, and to membership in the principal founders professional societies as rapidly as they qualify. Some Negro graduates now are consulting engineers — others have their own private offices or are in business for themselves.

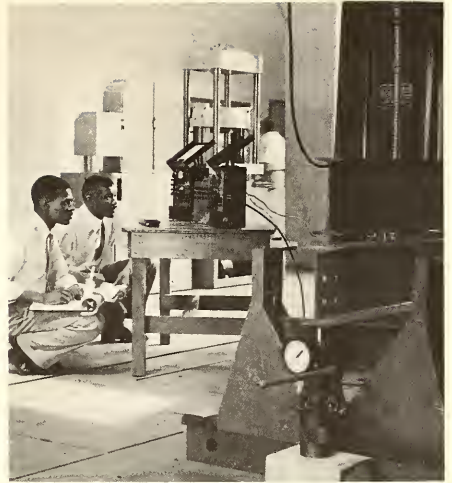
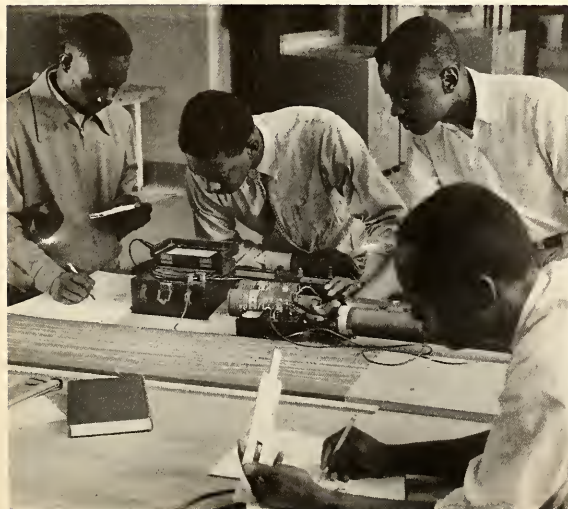
Negro graduates in engineering and architecture are serving under FOA in several foreign countries.

More and more our Nation's interest and safety depend upon its continued advancement in science and technology and its resource of the highest quality of engineering scientific manpower. As science and technology continue to advance, as it will, the Negro graduate's participation in the engineering opportunities of the future will be limited only by his background preparation, his attitude toward and interest in his work, and his ability to produce.



At the HOWARD UNIVERSITY School of Engineering and Architecture, left to right: JAMES R. LYLES, L. K. DOWNING, and BOYD PAUL STRAIN, Jr. Mr. Lyles and Mr. Strain were both remarkably outstanding students.

Group in elementary electrical measurements at HOWARD UNIVERSITY.



Junior Class in materials testing at HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

ARTHUR T. GIDDINGS, (left), graduate of New York University Engineering School, 1910, with more than forty years of engineering experience won each of his jobs through competitive civil service until he became assistant city engineer of Yonkers, N.Y., his home town. Mr. Giddings supervised office which handles million-dollar projects including bridges, sewers, and street improvements.



ENGINEERING PIONEERS

The late CHARLES S. DUKE, veteran engineer, native of Alabama, received B.A. Degree from Harvard University in 1904 and Civil Engineer Degree from University of Wisconsin, had a long outstanding record in this field. Early in his career with Government Service he served in Chicago, Illinois as bridge designer for the City Bridge Division; engineer for Harbor and Subway Commission, designing engineer of subways and tunnels under Transportation Commission and engineer on Chicago Sanitary District Staff. He served as an engineer expert for George W. Johnson Inc. during the Merriam investigation of contracts let by the City of Chicago, 1909-11.

New York born, ARTHUR T. GIDDINGS, retired, was for 41 years in engineering at his birthplace, Yonkers, N.Y. He graduated from New York University Engineering School in 1910, and worked his way up on his civil service job from draftsman to assistant city engineer.

The beautiful Tidal Basin bridge near the famed Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. is one of 200 construction projects built by the 20 year old Iowa interracial contracting team of ALEXANDER AND REPASS. Hon. A. A. ALEXANDER was appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1954.

EMMETT J. SCOTT, Jr., civil engineer, worked on New York City's suspension bridges, and the Triborough Bridge in 1933-37.

There are many others who have made outstanding contributions in this field like DOUGLAS W. FLETCHER who designs reservoirs, tunnels and pumping stations for the Department of Public Works in Detroit, Michigan; FREDERICK M. JONES of Minneapolis, Minn., truck refrigerator designer, has also designed box car refrigeration units, a portable X-ray machine, movie sound equipment. Colored women are also finding a place for themselves in engineering.

CHARLES SUMNER DUKE



JOSEPH LOGAN, research aero dynamicist at Cornell Aeronautical Lab. in Buffalo, N.Y. has invented two jet engines. He is a graduate of HOWARD UNIVERSITY and once taught in Washington, D.C.

Young **JOHN BLANTON** (center), a Purdue graduate, is one of the top men in guided missiles. He is group leader of rocket turbines and pumps for BELL AIRCRAFT CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

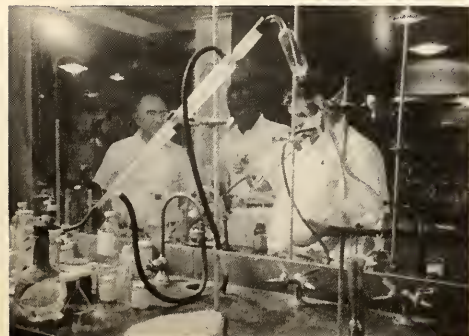




THOMAS ROBINSON, electronics expert, founded BUFFALO PLASTICS AND ELECTRONICS CO., pioneers in the new "printed circuit" technique.



Microbe hunter, PERCY WILSON, Jr., 22, owns well-stocked clinical lab. He does big business with "frog test" for pregnancy. Buffalo, N.Y.



WINSTON GASKIN, research pharmacist, experiments with new bases, bindings in the pill and tablet coating room of the NORWICH PHARMACAL CO. in Norwich, N.Y.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

The late Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, world famous scientist gave to mankind many useful products from the peanut. The rubbing oil produced from it has been proven to be superior to all oils for relieving pains resulting from arthritis, rheumatism, exposure, and exercise. Eighty-four other items have been produced from the peanut. Dr. AUSTIN W. CURTIS is the only scientist who worked with Dr. Carver on experiments. Dr. Curtis now owns laboratories in Detroit, Michigan where he continues producing these products. The late HENRY FORD, a close personal friend of Dr. Carver, offered to build him a million dollar laboratory for his experiments, but Dr. Carver refused, preferring to stay at Tuskegee Institute where he began his work.

Dr. PERCY L. JULIAN, one of the most brilliant organic chemists today, received wide acclaim in 1935 when he made the successful synthesis of the drug Physostigmine. His experiments with the soya bean have produced substances as varied as male sex hormones, and a weather-proof covering for a battleship.

Dr. LLOYD A. HALL of Chicago is one of the world's top food chemists. Metallurgist JAMES A. PARSONS of Ohio is one of the nation's top authorities on rust-resisting iron alloys. Mathematician J. ERNEST WILKINS, Jr., University of Chicago Ph.D. at 19, is Atomic Energy expert. ELLA TYREE, biologist, is known for her experiment of injecting atomic materials into animals to determine effects of radiation on human beings. PHILLIP A. SELLARS, researcher, prepared an anti-cancer compound with radioactive Carbon 14 for a mid-western university. He has experimented with protactinium, one of rarest elements.

There are hundreds of others in various phases of physical science. (See Chapter on LABOR and INDUSTRY).

HOUSING

By Dr. Frank S. Horne

Less than two decades ago, the deplorable housing conditions confronting racial minorities were regarded as practically hopeless. It was almost taken for granted that nothing could or would be done about it. The prevalent pattern was one of families overcrowded in substandard structures located in slum and blighted neighborhoods.

(The beginnings of change in this pattern occurred in the mid-1930's with the inception of the public housing program through which racial minorities have enjoyed occupancy of about 116,000 decent, safe, and sanitary units developed to accommodate low-income families. In private housing, the first substantial volume of newly built standard housing open to racial minorities was developed during World War II through the use of control of building materials by the Federal Government. Then occurred a chain reaction of concurrent events: The incomes of racial minorities rose sharply and stabilized at a much higher level during and after World War II; private enterprise learned from its wartime experience that racial minorities were desirable customers for good housing; encouraged and emboldened by favorable experience, Governmental agencies threw the force of their influence and resources behind the growing movement to include racial minorities in the total housing improvement program of the Nation; racial myths were being exploded by the findings of research; and then the iron-clad walls of the ghetto were breached by the racial restrictive covenant decisions of May 1948.

Now in many cities, the drama of housing's new-day for racial minorities unfolds as the private lending and building industry increasingly accepts the challenge of the demand for decent homes by racial minorities. This, together with the sweeping force of anti-slum campaigns from coast to coast and our dedication to realization of the National Housing Policy — "A decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" — has brought us to the day when no housing problem in America is regarded as hopeless. Today racial minorities may be confident that their housing scene is rapidly changing. Governments—local and Federal—are interested; builders and lenders are committed to large programs; and the people themselves have unleashed the tremendous economic force of their pent-up demand in the purchase of homes, improvements, furnishings, and all of the facilities of wholesome living. It remains now for the real estate fraternity—matching the responsibility now assumed by builders and lenders—to make available land and building sites to relieve the pressure of expanding racial populations.

These rapidly evolving developments have highlighted the involvement of housing as integral part of the civil rights movement. There is now the increasing realization that America's cities cannot be freed of squalor or slums until they have wiped out the blighting influence of racial ghettos. This is the final challenge of the entire civil rights movement; for residential restriction by race affects schools, community services, employment, transportation—indeed every phase of American life. This is the challenge of the next decade to be faced — answered, community by community, by builders, lenders, realtors, and government at local and federal levels, and, above all, by community leadership of every race, creed and national origin.

HOUSING



Dr. FRANK S. HORNE, former Assistant to The Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington, D.C. for the past seventeen years, was appointed in 1956 to head the Commission of Race Relations and Housing in New York City by Mayor Wagner. Dr. Horne is seen here with his former secretary, MYRTICE GOODWINN. He is one of the nation's foremost authorities on housing.



Residents from Queensview (Co-op Project), Ravenswood (middle income Public Housing Project) and key leaders and professionals from the Community meet to organize as a Community Center Board. The local Community Center Board will undertake the job of operating a Community Center program to service both projects and surrounding neighborhood. Miss ANNE T. WOLFOLK, (center), Assistant Chief of the Community Activities Division, serves as consultant to the group.

CITY OF NEW YORK

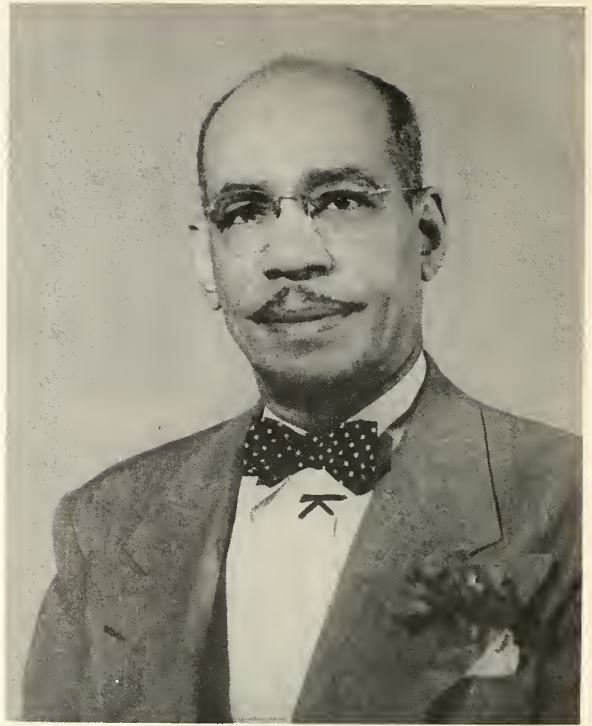
New York City Housing Authority leads the Nation in providing housing developments for all racial and religious groups to live in modern apartments in harmony. It is true that disturbances have occurred in New York City privately built housing developments when some minority or religious groups have moved into them. However, there are many civic and Human Relations committees that spare no efforts to bring about better relationship and understanding when these incidents occur.

Below are mothers and children in the park area of one of New York City's many inter-racial Housing developments.



CITY OF NEW YORK

The COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES DIVISION of the Housing Authority is directly responsible for the overall planning, organization, direction and coordination of community activities within the policy established by the Authority. In cooperation with interested public and voluntary agencies and based on an analysis of local needs, it plans for the provision of community space from the moment a project is conceived. It acts in a consultative and advisory capacity to project managers and sponsoring agencies on all questions affecting community activities.



FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
Member New York City Housing Authority.



THE RIVERTON

The RIVERTON in upper Manhattan, predominately occupied by colored citizens, is an example of privately financed housing developments throughout the country staffed by efficient colored administrators, mechanics, gardeners, and general maintenance workers. Manager CLIFFORD ALEXANDER is front right. His wife Edith, served as Director of the Mayor's Commission on Civil Rights for several years.



Private Riverside Drive apartment home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. JOHNSON in New York City. A few larger apartment buildings on the Drive are colored-owned.

HOUSING

CITY OF CHICAGO

There is still much sub-housing and overcrowding as seen in this Chicago apartment.



Typical home-owning family with average income in Chicago, Ill.

HOUSING

CITY OF CHICAGO

The world knows about the bombings and violence in Chicago, Illinois due to the determination of colored citizens to seek better housing outside their overcrowded ghetto. The nation suffers embarrassment for these undemocratic practices while the real cause of such scenes, greedy landlords and petty politicians, stay well in the background. Despite this, colored families continue to expand, bravely facing all odds. City projects like inter-racial Racine Courts in Chicago where harmony exists get no publicity.



Frequent baby sitting at Prairie Courts apartments reflects racial harmony.

PRAIRIE COURTS APARTMENT

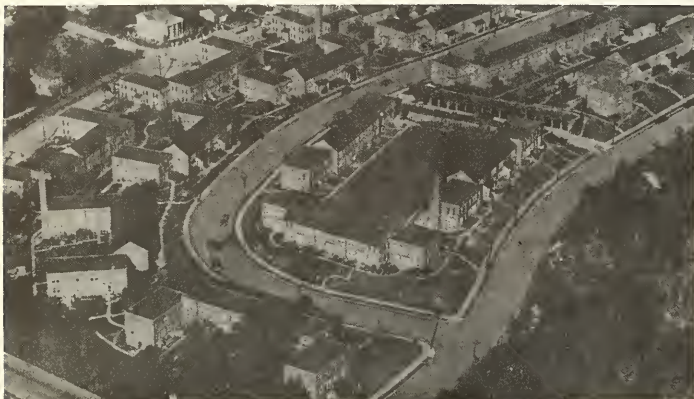
New multiple housing units like the 13 story Prairie Courts (right) are being built. A large percentage of Chicagoans owned beautiful private homes for many years. Since 1940 thousands of migrants streamed into Chicago and swelled the colored population out of housing bounds.



IDA B. WELLS, Chicago's oldest city project built in 1934, has all colored occupants.



HOUSING



BALTIMORE

At Dundalk (outside Baltimore), Maryland is the 500 Units of row houses Day Village for average income colored families. Kitchens are all electric. A Federal Housing development.

WASHINGTON

MAYFAIR HOMES in Washington, D.C. All management and residents are colored Americans. F.H.A. financed.

Many colored architects like HILYARD ROBINSON of Washington, D.C. are kept busy designing homes and housing units.





OREGON, THE STATE THAT CHANGED ITS MIND

Back in 1857 when there were only a few colored people in the State a legislative act forbade the entry of any non-whites, slave or free. Punishment was ordered for any person bringing them into the State or employing them. Due to the great industrial growth of the region in recent years, and progressive labor legislation, Oregon's laws now have clauses which read: ". . . any man, regardless of his color, race, creed, religion or national origin has the civil right to earn a living." Today colored citizens of Portland can be found living in dwellings as pictured here.



HOUSING

ARIZONA

In Phoenix, Arizona, Contractor J. S. JONES and his wife bought 100 acres of waste land and developed it into a modern colony. Among the residents are Dr. Percy Julian, noted Chicago scientist, and bandleader Louis Jordan.

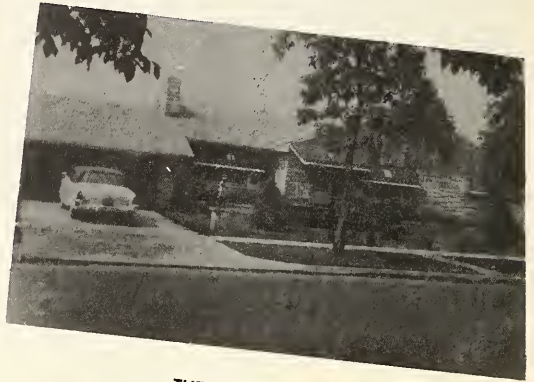
HOUSING

PRIVATE BUILDERS

Colored businessmen who have entered the competitive home building field in recent years give much hope to the colored family whose dream is a home of its own. The colored-owned banks, building and loan associations, and insurance companies play no small part in this new era of building. In Washington, D.C., Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee, Arizona, and California can be found modern housing developments built by colored-owned firms.



THE GETER MEANS HOME



THE HARRIS HOME

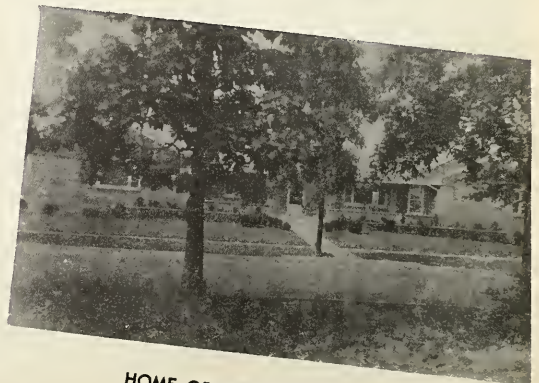
THE MEANS BROTHERS

The MEANS BROTHERS, Andrew and Geter started their business in 1922 with \$90 capital in Gary, Ind. The Firm has seen tremendous growth and in 1954 built their one thousandth home. There are six separate communities of modern houses for colored home owners. On the north side of Gary white people occupy one hundred fifty frame houses

built by Means Brothers. Community five is a modern apartment building housing twenty-three units and five business spaces and named for the late Booker T. Washington. Park Manor subdivision, is the most luxurious with one hundred forty brick homes, ranch type houses on circular streets. Seen here are some of these homes.



HOME OF DR. HEDRICK



HOME OF THE ANDREW MEANS



ERNESTA BOWMAN PROCOPE, (left), owner of the Albin H. Bowman Company, builders of the BRINKERHOFF HOMES in Long Island.

HOUSING



Large numbers of colored Americans migrated to Seattle, Washington during World War II. They found many opportunities. Some went into the building field. The BISHOP BROTHERS, Samuel and Alexander, seen with the ultra-modern apartment house which they built, are graduates of Oregon University, and own a thriving drugstore.

HOUSING

PRIVATE BUILDERS

THE IVEY TERRACE APARTMENTS in New York City built in 1952, is the first colored-owned venture in the city. The 79-unit project was built by Dr. Walter Ivey Delph, prominent physician. The site was once owned by Alexander Hamilton.



Robbins and Robbins Contractors, Kansas City, Kansas, is a firm that has become identified with housing for minority groups in the midwest. Shown at left is HAROLD ROBBINS going over plans with his brother, WENDELL. The two, Hampton Institute graduates and former school teachers, direct the many activities of the firm personally. In the background is shown part of their latest development, Brentwood Hills, a subdivision of 250 homes now being completed in Kansas City, Kansas. They have built an estimated 500 homes in the greater Kansas City area along with many business and industrial properties. Both are natives of Kansas City, Kansas.

SIMPSON HEIGHTS
Sub-division built by
Aiken, Inc., Atlanta,
Georgia.

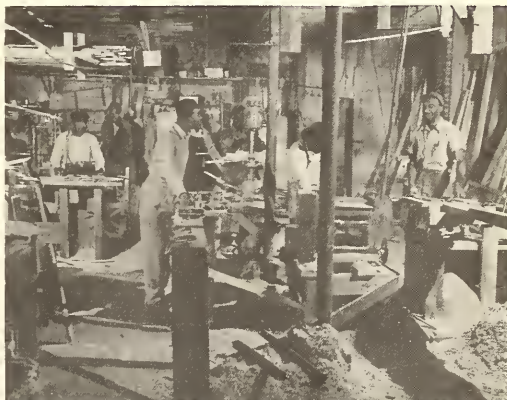




CONTRACTOR AIKEN OF ATLANTA
W. H. AIKEN of Atlanta, Ga. one of the largest colored-owned construction firms in the nation. During the past thirty years he has built large well-planned sub-divisions of hundreds of homes, some individual mansions, and more recently an apartment house. Aiken houses are built on assembly-line basis. He employs hundreds of men and fleets of trucks. His firm is equipped to produce a house a day.



MORRIS BROWN SUB-DIVISION built by Aiken, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.



Pre-fabrication of lumber for use in assembly-line building.



Aerial view of **FAIRVIEW TERRACE SUB-DIVISION**, built by Aiken, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.



HOMES IN SUBURBS OF NEW YORK CITY

Individual builders of medium priced homes like HUBERT S. GOODLETT, prominent Real Estate Broker of St. Albans, Long Island, New York, are increasing in number.

HOUSING



A GOODLETT HOME under construction in St. Albans, in a non-segregated neighborhood.



Home of J. IDA JIGGETTS, author, and her husband Attorney J. PHILLIP JIGGETTS in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

HOUSING



Dr. J. E. WALKER, renowned philanthropist and civic worker, of Memphis, Tennessee has built four housing sub-divisions for colored people in this city. Dr. Walker and his wife, an ardent civic worker, also built three churches, YMCA, and Collins Chapel Hospital in Memphis. He is Chairman of the Board of Universal Life Insurance Company, President of the Tri-State Bank and member of the Board of Trustees at Lemoyne College in Memphis, National Treasurer of the Christian Churches of America, and Chairman of the Board of the Mississippi Boulevard Christian Church in Memphis, Tennessee.



Dr. J. E. Walker Homes Sub-division has 1500 modern homes like this one.



Typical dwelling in the Riverview Homes built by Dr. Walker.



A home in the Kansas Park Sub-division.



Typical home in Elliston Heights Park Project.

HOUSING

PRIVATE BUILDERS

ONE OF THE EARLY ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS CHARLES S. CHAMBERS, deceased father of the author, graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1898, Tuskegee, Ala. Settled in Fort Smith, Arkansas (a Fort built to protect the western part of the state from Indian Territory now called Oklahoma.) Among the first builders in Oklahoma when it became a state. Helped build Boley, Oklahoma, the town run by colored citizens. From the beginning of his building career he supervised white and colored workers on construction.



BRICK HOME in Van Buren, Arkansas built by CHARLES S. CHAMBERS in 1920 for a colored family, owner of grocery stores.



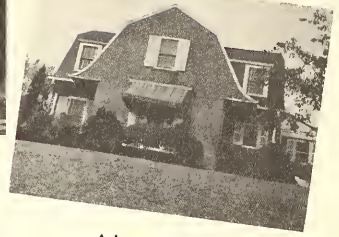
HOUSING



Los Angeles, California



Richmond, Virginia



Atlanta, Georgia



Atlanta, Georgia



Richmond, Virginia



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HOMES COLORED AMERICANS LIVE IN

Many are surprised, and in some cases shocked, when colored Americans are found living according to the high standards our society affords. America's 10th Man is no different from other Americans in this respect. Where there is enough money, he too strives for living standards commensurate with his cultural taste. In all sections of the United States this is true. In large metropolitan cities like Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Los Angeles, Calif. and the surrounding suburbs of New York City can be found entire sections of beautiful homes once lived in by whites. Also among these homes are those built by the colored owners.

In the mid-west and south one rarely finds an apartment house; colored people have built comfortable, and sometimes palatial homes. Throughout the far south, often it is a strange sight to find a pretentious home on an unpaved street surrounded by sub-standard houses and sometimes shanties. However, this is due to restrictions imposed by the segregated pattern. One paradox is that in some of these southern areas, whites have built new homes around colored sections and often can be found living peacefully in the same block.



Richmond, Virginia



New Orleans, Louisiana

THE PRESS

(The first colored-owned newspaper made its appearance in the United States in 1827, and was published by John B. Russworm, the first American colored college graduate. At the present time there are approximately 190 newspapers published and their combined circulation of over 2,500,000 covers 35 states and the District of Columbia; there are about 43 magazines with combined circulation of over 1,350,000. They have grown to be important business enterprises, and speak for the masses of the colored populace, serving as molders of public opinion. Widely advertised brand-name products use these newspapers to bring their products before the \$15 billion annual "Negro Market.")

From this media has come some of the most prolific journalists of our times. Louis Lautier, representative of the only colored-owned daily, the Atlanta Daily World, was accredited to the Senate and House Press Galleries in Washington, D.C. in 1947. In February 1955, he was the first colored American to be admitted to membership in the National Press Club. James L. Hicks, also in 1947, was accredited to the State Department as a member of the State Department Correspondents' Association, consisting of 130 correspondents for foreign service. He was with the colored-owned Afro-American for a number of years and is now managing editor of the Amsterdam News, New York.

Lemuel E. Graves was appointed deputy chief of the news and writing section at the Economic Cooperation Administration headquarters, Paris, France.

Early in 1947 general newspapers and magazines began accepting more journalistic material from colored Americans. Among these were: the late Roscoe Conklin Simmons, the Chicago Tribune and Washington Times-Herald; the late Walter White, New York World Telegram & Sun, Chicago Daily News, Detroit Free Press; Horace Cayton, Chicago Tribune; Earl Brown, Life Magazine; Gordon Parks, photographer, Life Magazine; Roy L. Gillespie, Cleveland Plain-Dealer; Theophilus Lewis, drama editor, American Magazine; Robert Churchill, Nashville Banner; Charles C. North, Miami Daily News. Today some of these and many others are serving as full-time and part-time journalists on staffs of daily American newspapers in various parts of the United States.

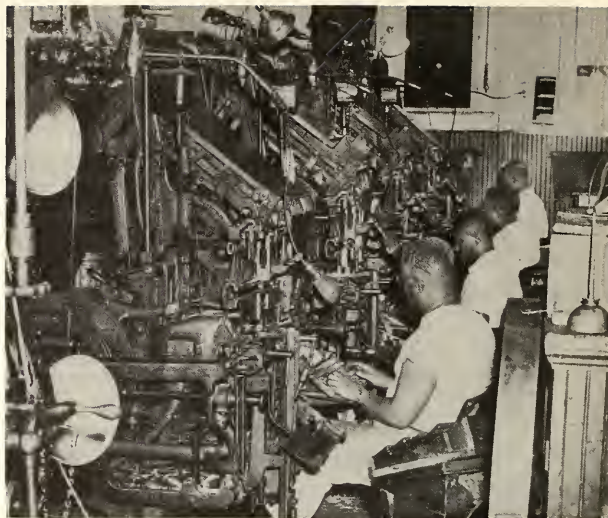
COMMUNICATIONS

THE PRESS

On the East Coast the AFRO-AMERICAN Weekly Newspaper, organized in 1892 in Baltimore, Md., has a circulation of nearly 200,000. Carl A. Murphy is publisher and editor. Has personnel of 193 full-time employees; approximately one-third of the staff is composed of women.

The Los Angeles SENTINAL, Los Angeles, California is widely read on the West coast. These newspapers, like other large ones, have world coverage of news events.

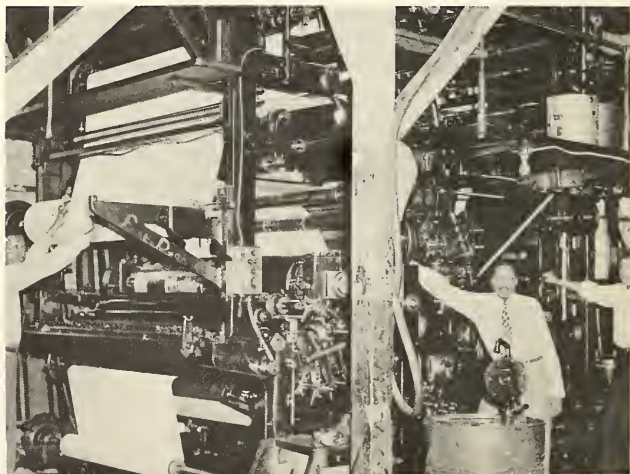
On this page is seen some of the employees of the Norfolk JOURNAL and GUIDE in Norfolk, Virginia. Thomas W. Young is business manager.



Linotype operators at work on four of the five line-casting machines in the Journal and Guide plant. This progressive newspaper also has a fifth Linotype machine equipped with a Teletypesetter operating unit which automatically casts slugs of type from perforated tape produced by girls operating two Teletypesetter perforators at a remote location.



Stereotypers employed by the Journal and Guide shown casting page plates on Pony Autoplate machine.



Pressmen employed by the Journal and Guide shown by the 32-page Hoe rotary web perfecting newspaper press on which they print every week over 50,000 copies of the "South's Best Weekly Newspaper."



COMMUNICATIONS

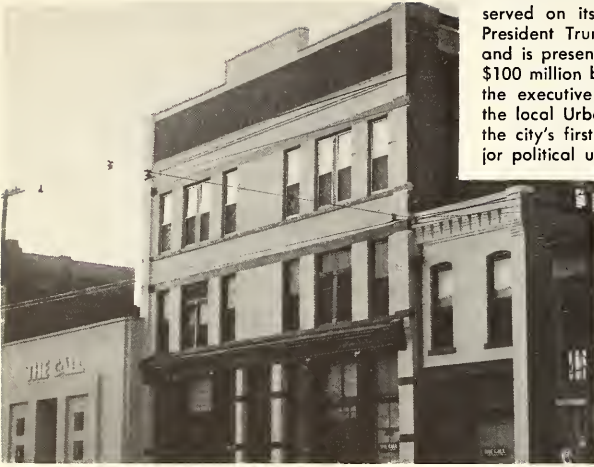
DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS *

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE publishes Chicago Defender, which was started by his uncle, Robert S. Abbott. The Michigan Chronicle, Louisville Defender, and The New York Age Defender are published by him. The Chicago Defender is one of the oldest and largest newspapers owned and operated by colored people.

Atlanta Daily World, the only daily paper in the U.S. owned and operated by colored people. This daily is owned by the Scott family. Their press prints semi-weekly papers for other Southern cities. The charming and well-known Mrs. Lucille Scott has worked as circulation manager since the death of her publisher husband in 1934. The publisher C. A. SCOTT (center) at the Atlanta Daily World plant in Atlanta, Ga.



DOWDAL H. DAVIS, general manager of The Kansas City Call, is an active participant in many civic and national affairs. Presently he is a vice-president of the National Urban League. A former president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, he has served on its board for ten years. Mr. Davis was a member of President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance and is presently a member of the Board of Trustees of Kansas City's \$100 million bond program. He serves on the area Boy Scout Board, the executive committee of the Citizens Regional Planning Council, the local Urban Board, the YMCA Board and many others. He was the city's first Negro candidate for city council sponsored by a major political unit and lost a closely contested race in 1951.



Here are shown offices of the Kansas City Call, one of the largest of the nation's Negro weeklies. Started in 1919, The Call was the realization of a dream by C. A. Franklin, its founder and editor until his death on May 7, 1955. Its circulation of 30,000 extends throughout the midwest and southwest. Printing is done on a high speed 64-page, four-unit press. Its staff of sixty-five persons includes some of the best known figures in Negro journalism. The Call was the first Negro newspaper admitted to membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, and today has the greatest concentration of local coverage among Negro newspapers.



Foreground — JOHN H. SENGSTACKE, Editor and publisher of Chicago Defender presenting PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, the ROBERT S. ABBOTT MEMORIAL AWARD at the White House, May 5, 1955. Witnessing l-r: Dr. CHARLES M. THOMPSON, dentist of Chicago; ROY OTTLEY, noted author; THURGOOD MARSHALL, famous defense counsel for the NAACP; Mrs. SENGSTACKE; JULIUS J. ADAMS, Executive editor and general manager, New York Age Defender.



GLADYS M. JOHNSON, Detroit, Mich., received the FRANKFORT PRESS ACHIEVEMENT AWARD in 1954 for 18 years as a successful newspaper-woman. She entered the field in 1936 as reporter for the Michigan Chronicle. Last nine years she has been with the Pittsburgh Courier. She is a tireless community worker, staging many public affairs which give young people opportunity to develop their talent.



JOHN H. JOHNSON

Editor and publisher of Ebony Magazine, Jet Magazine, Tan Magazine. Home office is in Chicago.

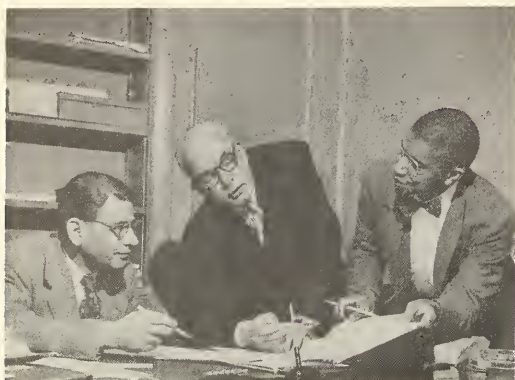
COMMUNICATIONS

THE PRESS

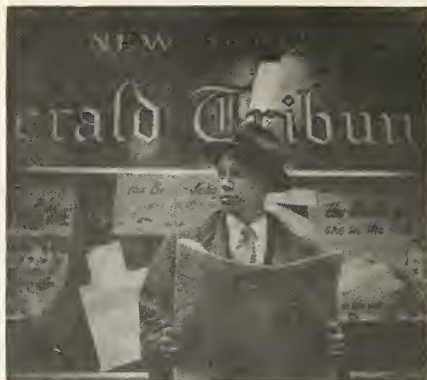
The colored PRESS has several large associations, including the Associated Negro Press, Global Syndicate and the United Negro Press, Inc.

Here JOHN D. SILVERA (center) Executive Vice President of the UNITED NEGRO PRESS, INC. meets friends from Nigeria, West Africa. Left to right: Dr. ASIKWE, newly elected Prime Minister of Nigeria; JOHN D. SILVERA; B. OJUKWU, Nigerian business executive and industrialist.





WILLIAM A. BROWER
Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio



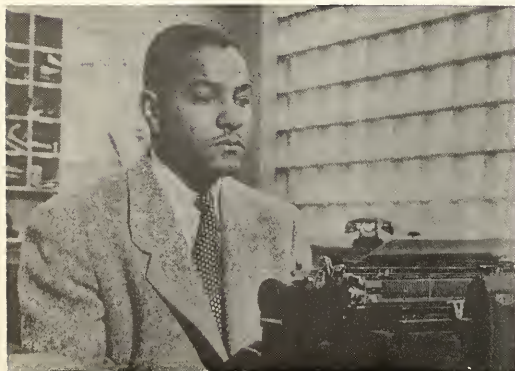
ARCHIE PARSONS
New York Herald Tribune



JOHN HICKS
The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.



THEODORE "Ted" POSTON
New York Post



CARL T. ROWAN
Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.



GEORGE BROWN
Denver Post, Denver, Colo.

RADIO

Appearances of colored Americans on radio have been lessening since the development of television in 1947. Old favorites on nationally featured programs who have continued their popularity are: Eddie (Rochester) Anderson on the Jack Benny show; Lillian Randolph as Birdie on the "Great Gildersleeve" comedy show. Miss Randolph replaced the late Hattie McDaniels on the short run "Beulah Show." Amos and Andy (with all colored cast since 1949) continue today on radio and television. The Mills Brothers who were among the first with a sponsored National radio hookup, now make guest appearances on television. Outstanding also are Jessie Morris of Atlantic City, New Jersey, Mary Dee of Pittsburgh, Pa., Alma Vessels John, WWRL and Betty Granger, WLIB in New York City. A sponsored radio serial, "Ruby Valentine" starring Juanita Hall and Sara Lou Harris, ran a few months in 1954. J. B. Blayton, Jr. opened WERD, the only colored-owned radio station, in Atlanta, Ga., October 1949. In many major cities there are numerous disc jockeys holding radio spots.



The MILLS BROTHERS, first Negroes with sponsored National radio hookups, had top billings before Bing Crosby. Were jamming New York Paramount Theatre when Milton Berle was a page boy.



JOE ADAMS, one of Los Angeles' busiest disc jockeys, takes time out for parts on TV and movies. He was formerly a truck driver.



WILLIE BRYANT, Disc Jockey on WXYZ radio station in Detroit, Mich. For many years Mr. Bryant was a popular actor, radio and television personality in New York City.



GEORGE GOODMAN, former Urban League secretary, is director of news and special events for radio station WLIB, New York City.

COMMUNICATIONS

RADIO

Colored Americans have been slow to move into radio station ownership. J. B. BLAYTON, Sr. of Atlanta, Ga. opened the studios of radio station WERD in October 1949. From the start the venture was a success with more than 240,000 colored listeners. A survey revealed that they had a 40 percent white audience. This station has done more than any other single factor to bring about racial understanding in the South. Attention has been called to the neglected billion dollar buyers' market and sales have been boosted. All programs are first-rate and stereotyped commercials are avoided. WERD proved to white owned stations in the South that the use of colored performers on the radio was profitable. Today they can be heard on various networks in the southern area. The staff is interracial.



Youth Panel (Above) heard on Radio Station WERD. Composed of students from the Atlanta High Schools. (Below), ROSA RAGLIN THOMAS, Announcer for Radio Station WERD, Atlanta, Ga.



Furs for Moppets was the topic of discussion on a recent broadcast of Alma John's popular Home-makers' on station WWRL, Woodside, N.Y. Pictured above left to right are VALERIE LIBUTI, age ten, modeling a leopard-dyed rabbit coat tam and muff. ALMA JOHN, director of the program, and REGINA BERRY, age two, wearing a sheared white fur cap and muff. Both children are residents of the Borough of Queens.

HAROLD JACKSON was the first colored disc jockey in Washington, D.C. In New York City he has had programs on WMCA and is popular announcer on radio station WLIB.





Mrs. NELLIE CARTER JACKSON (right), Grand Daughter Ruler of the IBPOE (Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World) in an interview on AT HOME WITH BETTY GRANGER over station WLIB, New York City. Mrs. Jackson and members of her various Temples responded to the 1955 appeal made by the Haitian Red Cross through Mme. PAUL MAGLOIRE, wife of the President of Haiti. The sum of 4,636 cans of milk were shipped to Haiti, and a check was presented to Consul General Cini Le Fonte in New York City. The charitable and civic activities of the order are numerous.

RADIO

COMMUNICATIONS



ALMA VESSELS JOHN (center) Director of Homemakers' Club on radio station WWRL in Woodside, N.Y. since 1952. This program brings to listeners five days a week throughout metropolitan New York a variety of speakers of all racial and religious groups on topics relating to the home and community. Here Mrs. John interviews RUDOLF P. HORMUTH, Assistant to the Director of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, and Mrs. ANNA COLLINS, mother of a child attending the Association's Joshua School, on the problem of mental retardation and its effect on family and community life.

COMMUNICATIONS

Colored American talent, except for guest appearances, has had only a limited display of talent to date. Very few artists, actors, singers, dancers, have held the spotlight for any length of time. Exceptions are of course the Billy Williams Quartette, the Mariners, and Amos and Andy — which is only a slight trickle as compared to the Niagara of Negro talent in the field of entertainment.

Behind the scenes, colored Americans are employed in the capacity of musicians, artists, technicians, press information service, and secretaries. The Columbia Broadcasting System leads in the largest number of these. However, the National Broadcasting Company set a precedent January 1955 with their Opera Theatre when they presented a two hour performance of Puccini's Opera, Tosca in which Leontyne Price sang the title role and David Poler sang the part of "Mario." Peter Fischer is a press representative for CBS Radio Press Information Department. George Norford is senior staff writer at NBC.

TELEVISION

GLORIA LOCKERMAN, age 12 of Baltimore, Maryland as she appeared on a CBS Television quiz program with her grandmother, Mrs. BERTHA KEYS. The ninth grade student won \$16,000 for spelling six long words in a sentence which the emcee HAL MARCH had difficulty pronouncing. Gloria won the State of Maryland spelling bee championship. She aspires to becoming a school teacher.



JOHN HENRY FAULK, WCBS Radio personality and THE MARINERS, vocal quartet formerly heard and seen on the Arthur Godfrey CBS Radio and CBS Television programs as they appeared at the NAACP's Great Night, at Madison Square Garden, Monday, March 23, 1954. The lineup, from left to right, Nathaniel Dickerson, Tom Lockard, Faulk, James Lewis and Martin Boughan.

ANDREW WIDEMAN (Below) who sings and plays piano, has never had a lesson in his life. He appears here on NBC Television.



CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS ARE FEATURES ON CBS and NBC. Shown here are some of the talented colored children who have appeared on television programs.



Versatile CHARITY BAILEY has her own "Sing A Song" children's program on television station WRCA in New York City each Sunday morning. She has collected and written children's material from all over the world. She sings and plays the piano and other musical instruments.



On Jack Barry's "Juvenile Jury" young minds are in full swing trying to solve other children's prodigious problems.



At the age of seven SHARRON PORTER appears on GEORGE SCHECK'S "Startime" program in New York City.



BLANCHE HUNTER, first wardrobe mistress at CBS-TV, with DENISE LOR and GARRY MOORE of "Garry Moore Show," has been with CBS for more than thirteen years.



Secretary ANNE CAMPBELL takes dictation from ROBERT KALAJDUAN, director of the personnel relations department at CBS.



GORDON "SPECS" POWELL who is in his 13th year with CBS as a Tympany player.



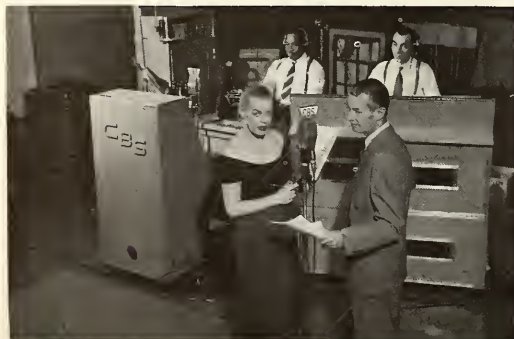
SALLIE JONES, Secretary to the manager of the photograph department at CBS.



ARTHUR JACKSON, assistant technician in CBS-TV Technical Operations Department has seven years with CBS.

OVUAL WHITE of CBS—rear left.

JOHN KEMP, technician, works in Master Control.





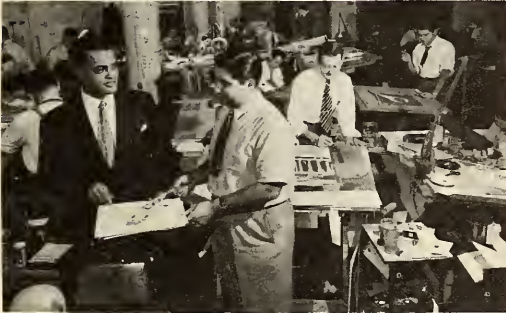
DELACY THORNE, music librarian of all CBS-TV Arthur Godfrey Productions: "Arthur Godfrey Time," AM simulcast, "Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts," and "Arthur Godfrey and His Friends."



TIM "Kingfish" MOORE of CBS-TV's "Amos 'n' Andy" donates \$2,000 to the Rock Island YWCA during visit to home town, presenting check to Mrs. M. H. SCHEUERMAN, as BILL LOHMEIER looks on.



Barn in New Orleans, renowned throughout the concert halls of England, France and Denmark and now broadcasting her new CBS Radio series from Chicago, MAHALIA JACKSON has revolutionized the gospel singing field with her rhythmic bounce.



GEORG OLDEN, Director of Graphic Arts at CBS-TV, many of whose refreshingly original creations have been lauded by some of the TV industry's leading publications.



REBECCA COLLIER, (left), statistical typist in the Advertising Records Division of the Radio Research Department at CBS Radio. Miss Collier's co-workers are ARLENE HELMBERG and DOROTHY MITCHELL.

FRANK J. DAVIS, young Negro baritone, whose successful appearance on the CBS-TV's "Fred Waring Show" last year, netted him a full fledged contract to join the renowned Pennsylvanians. Here he is being congratulated by the star of the show, FRED WARING.

YOUNG JAMES DAUGHERTY made sketches for "I LOVE LUCY" show in Los Angeles, Calif. Show had CBS outlet.

EDDIE "ROCHESTER" ANDERSON has been the sidekick in humor for Jack Benny on the Jack Benny radio program for the past 18 years. The team is also starred in a television production.





Director of Public Relations for NBC's Western Division LEWIS S. FROST, public relations consultant FRANK TERRY and NBC personnel supervisor KAY HARDESTY, confer on NBC policy in the western states. Through their efforts, those of JOSEPH V. BAKER, national public relations consultant to NBC, and JOHN K. WEST, NBC Vice-President in charge of the Western Division, 29 Negroes have been hired by the division in categories ranging from announcer, broadcast engineer, secretary, clerk, typist, messenger and parking lot attendant.



MAXINE OVERTON and PHYLLIS KREBS make up newsletters for NBC-TV publicity.

JAMES JACOBS, NBC-TV Technical Operations Clerk checks a billing with FRANK SOMERS also with the same department.

NBC messenger girls (left to right) MARGUERITE WEINBERG, LA VERNE JAMES, ANNA HOGAN, ROSE THOMAS.





GEORGE NORFORD—NBC Staff Writer

DORIS LOCKLEY, secretary to NBC's Edward Stanley checks material for Public Service programs for the network.



Artist CAL BAILEY is with the National Broadcasting Company's Hollywood staff. He produces artistic distortions for TV shows originating on the West Coast



THE RALPH EDWARDS' television show "THIS IS YOUR LIFE" is known the world over for honoring citizens who have traveled the rugged road to success and fame. Here Mr. Edwards honors the internationally famous MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, educator and women's leader. Standing left to right: ARABELLA DENNISTON; her son, ALBERT BETHUNE; a former classmate, CECILIA SMITH; LEROY BAZELL; SADIE FRANKLIN; Dean CHARLOTTE FORD CLARK of Bethune-Cookman College; and GERTRUDE JACKSON. Among other colored citizens so honored were Mrs. Jesse L. Vann, owner of The Pittsburgh Courier Newspaper, and Prof. T. Jones, founder-president of the Piney Woods School in Piney Woods, Mississippi and Nellie Lutcher.

ARDEN HILL reads and checks television script at NBC.



THE ARTS

The Arts form an invisible thread which encircles the globe and links human understanding even where language is not understood. AMERICA'S TENTH MAN also contributes his link to world culture through his creative works. In much of his art is interpreted his struggles, pathos, desires, and his hopes. For a people who have of necessity had to expend much of their vital energy keeping vigilant to secure a degree of human and civil rights, the development in various phases of the arts has been phenomenal during the brief span of a century. The story of the Tenth Man's rise to recognition in the Arts is too lengthy to give in a work of this nature. However it is only fair to mention some of the early pioneers.

In 1761 a lady was touring the Boston, Massachusetts slave market and was attracted to a little naked slave girl about the age of eight with an unusual modest manner and very intelligent bearing. Mrs. Wheatley bought the little girl and named her Phillis; the remainder of the story stands today as one of the footprints in the sands of time. Mrs. Wheatley was a kind woman and permitted Phillis to study despite protests that the Africans were incapable of culture and had no intellectual capacity. Within a little more than a year Phillis showed a remarkable mastery of the English language. She became skilled in Latin and translated one of Ovid's stories, which was published largely in English magazines. Phillis' achievement in literature within two or three years drew the leading lights of Boston to Mrs. Wheatley's home. Many of Phillis Wheatley's poems were published, one of which was addressed to General George Washington. General Washington sent Phillis a letter from Cambridge, February 28, 1776 in which he expressed his sincere appreciation for the elegant lines which she wrote about him. He extended an invitation for her to visit headquarters stating that he would be happy to see a person so favored by the Muses, and to whom Nature had been so liberal and beneficent in her dispensations. Phillis Wheatley was emancipated at the age of twenty-one and soon afterwards was sent to Europe where her poetry was even a greater sensation than in the United States.

The history of the Negro in the United States may have been written differently had more of the slave holders been agreeable to the idea of allowing their charges a glimpse of the learning many of them eagerly sought. The acclaim received by Phillis Wheatley helped arouse the ire of some northern slave holders and some states like Connecticut enacted the most rigid laws prohibiting the teaching of any Negro to read, bond or free, with a penalty of several hundred dollars for every violation. Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker teacher in a Connecticut boarding and day school, tried to emulate the spirit of Mrs. Wheatley. Miss Crandall took into the school a talented daughter of a well-to-do colored farmer whose family attended the "white people's church." For this act, and for her further attempts at educating colored people Miss Crandall suffered many indignities and was finally placed in jail in a murderer's cell.

Laws nor force could obscure the talent displayed by many Africans and their descendants brought to this land in chains. There was Thomas Bethune known also as "Blind Tom" who was one of the greatest child musical prodigies of his day. He was born May 1849 in Columbus, Georgia, and at the age of five composed "Rain Storm" during a thunderstorm. He played the most difficult classical music of Mendelssohn and Beethoven, and could not read a note.

During the period of 1840-1865 there were a number of prolific writers, the better known among them was the great abolitionist, Frederick Douglass. Some others were William C. Nell who attempted to write the history of the Negro in the United States; Dr. Martin R. Delany wrote sociological studies of the Negro in the United States and Africa; Edward A. Johnson, L.L.B.

wrote "School History of the Negro Race in America." Rev. James W. C. Pennington who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Heidelberg in Germany, wrote an outstanding autobiography, *The Fugitive Blacksmith*.

The best known woman poet during this period was Frances E. W. Harper, born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1825. Paul Laurence Dunbar established himself in the United States and England as the first American Negro to give lyric expression to a truly esthetic feeling of Negro life in his *Lyrics of Lowly Life*. Contrary to popular belief that he wrote only dialect poetry, he was also noted for poems in classic English, short stories and novels. He died in 1906 at the early age of thirty-four years.

There was a lull in writing by Negroes after the Civil War which lasted until about the last decade of the nineteenth century. However, many autobiographies were written during this period most of which were by ministers describing the founding of "Negro churches." Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, prolific writer of scientific studies of the Negro, wrote *Black Reconstruction* and many other books. James Weldon Johnson's well-known poem *Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing* appeared at this time. It was sung all over the nation as the Negro National Anthem. A book *The New Negro* edited by Dr. Alain Locke appeared in 1925.

World War I marked the period often referred to as the beginning of the Negro Renaissance. In the field of music Roland Hayes was receiving wide acclaim as an outstanding tenor and toured Europe in 1921; Nathaniel Dett and Clarence Cameron White became noted for their musical compositions. Marian Anderson started her unparalleled career in 1924.

It was not until 1937 that the art lovers in the United States began generally to accept Negro creative artists for their interpretation of the arts without restriction based solely on racial identity. This was probably due to the maturing of public attitude along with the maturing of the artists themselves. Then too, many of the artists had made triumphant appearances in Europe before they performed for large audiences in the United States.

Zora Neale Hurston, first colored woman graduate of Barnard College, Columbia University, received attention in 1937 for her book *Their Eyes Were Watching God* and followed with several others; Arna Bontemps came back from a Haitian sojourn in 1939 with *Drums at Dusk* and has written many notable works since. Langston Hughes' *The Big Sea* was of great interest in 1950. His writings since are too numerous to mention. Chester Himes came on the scene with *If He Hollers Let Him Go*. Ann Petry's novel *The Street* came nearest any other of this period to duplicating the success of Richard Wright's *Native Son*. J. Saunders Redding's book *No Day of Triumph* gained him honors in 1942. In 1943 *New World A Coming* won for Roi Ottley the Houghton Mifflin \$2,500 Life-in-America prize. Frank Yerby, the prolific young historical novelist, first gained fame with *Foxes of Harrow* which was made into a motion picture. He is the first colored American to successfully write novels without the Negro theme. Era Bell Thompson's appealing life story *American Daughter* appeared in 1946. Ellen Tarry is noted for her illustrated children's stories.

At the end of the decade of 1936 some of the most significant Negro poets had been James Weldon Johnson, Sterling A. Brown, Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, Countee Cullen, and Langston Hughes. An important collection of writings by colored Americans, *The Negro Caravan*, were selected and edited by Sterling A. Brown, Arthur P. Davis, and Ulysses Lee in 1941. Among the recent poets are Margaret Wolher, *For My People*; Melvin B. Tolson, American Poet Laureate of Liberia, *Rendezvous With America and Libretto for the Republic of Liberia*; Owen Dodson, *Powerful Long Ladder*; Gwendolyn Brooks, *A Street in Bronzeville*.

In classical music about the same time, Dorothy Maynor, famous soprano, sang at the Berkshire Festival in 1939. She has been soloist with the New York Philharmonic, and the Bos-

ton, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Symphony Orchestras. She was guest soloist at President Eisenhower's Inaugural Ball in 1952. Ellabelle Davis has sung with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra under Savitzky, and has toured many countries in Europe, the Caribbean, Central and South America. In opera, Lillian Evanti of Washington, D.C. made her debut at Nice, France early in the twentieth century. Abbie Mitchell is remembered for her leading roles in *Carmen* and *La Traviata*. Anne Wiggins Brown first received attention when she sang the leading role in Ravel's *L'Heure Espagnole* at the Juilliard Opera School in 1939. She appeared as "Bess" in an early rendition of *Porgy and Bess*. Camilla Williams won wide acclaim for the leading role of Madame Butterfly in a New York City Center production.

Dean Dixon and Everett Lee are outstanding as conductors. Orrin Suthern, organist-conductor of Chicago was soloist with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra February, 1946. This marked the first time a Negro instrumentalist played with a white southern symphony orchestra.

Some others who have made valuable contributions with their compositions of classical works are Carl Diton, William Grant Still, William L. Dawson, Willis Laurence James, Camille Nickerson, John W. Work, and Ulysses Kay.

Outstanding among the many pianists is Margaret Bonds who was guest soloist at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. She was pianist with the 75-piece Scranton, Pa., Philharmonic Orchestra January 1950. Some others are Tourgee De Boise, Sylvia Olden Lee, Hazel Harrison, Thomas Kerry, and Lois Towles. Philippa Duke Schuyler, born in New York City 1931, today is an internationally famous pianist. At the age of four she first played for the National Guild of Piano Teachers, and won their highest honors, a gold star, for eight consecutive times. She had composed ten pieces and knew by memory many compositions. Don Robertson, a young genius from California, won his big chance on the Eddie Cantor Television Show which led to his sensational recital at Town Hall in New York City October 1953.

Janet Collins was the first Negro dancer to get a star role in the seventy-year-old history of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City in 1952. Pearl Primus is internationally known for her exotic dance interpretations of folk culture. Katherine Dunham, dancer and choreographer, and her dancing troupe have received world acclaim for their unique, original art. She has sent many a young hooper to stardom.

In the middle and late '20s two cities in the United States could boast of outstanding Negro painters and sculptors. In New York some of them were Aaron Douglas, Palmer Hayden, Albert Smith, Augusta Savage, and Rex Gorleigh. Chicago produced Hale Woodruff, Sargent Johnson, Archibald J. Motley, Jr., Richmond Barthe, Eldzier Cortor, and Horace Pippin. Others are Charles Alston, Romare Bearden, Eloise Bishop, William E. Artis, Henry Bannaru, Selma Burke, William Carter, Charles Davis, Elizabeth Callett, Zell Ingram, Joseph Kersey, John Wilson, Charles White, Robert Blackburn, Laura Wheeler Waring, Allen R. Freelon, Charles C. Dawson to name a few.

Some of the early painters were Joshua Johnston 1770-1830, Robert S. Duncanson 1821-1871, Edward M. Bannister 1828-1901, Edmonia Lewis 1845-1890, Henry Ossawa Tanner 1857-1937, and George Washington Carver. Four of Dr. Carver's paintings were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893.

For AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, the production of opera remains an open field. One of the pioneers is Mary Cardwell Dawson, organizer and founder of the NATIONAL NEGRO OPERA COMPANY in 1941, Pittsburgh, Pa. The company has given distinctive performances in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and New York City. It has given hundreds of singers, dancers, and musicians opportunities for operatic expression, and has sent a few like Robert McFerrin, Muriel Rahn, William Summerfield, Jackson Smith, Napoleon Reed, Minto Cato, Lisle Greenridge on the road to fame.



World famed **MARIAN ANDERSON** made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, Jan. 1955 after 35 years of world wide acclaim. She is seen taking a bow after performance in the "Masked Ball."



ROBERT McFERRIN, leading baritone of the METROPOLITAN OPERA ASSOCIATION, made his Metropolitan debut January 27, 1955 as AMONASRO in Verdi's opera "Aida." Almost unknown two years ago, he has been hailed by critics as one of the greatest American voices of our time. Mr. McFerrin was the first regular Negro member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the second colored artist to sing with the Metropolitan in its 70 year history. Among the highlights of his career was the receipt of a coveted scholarship from Boris Goldovsky for study with the Tanglewood Opera Department.



JANET COLLINS, versatile ballerina, was the first colored performer to appear at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. As "Bacchanale" in the Opera "Samson and Delilah," she was a dance sensation. Shown with **LAREN HIGHTOWER**, Metropolitan male lead dancer, the tiny 5 foot New Orleans girl has been rewarded for 20 years of study, under **CARMELITA MARRAIN**, **MAI STEVENSKA**, **LESTER HORTON** and **HENZA HOLM**.

LEONTYNE PRICE has soared to fame in a few short years. Her most outstanding triumph came in 1955 when she was given the leading role in the NBC Opera Theatre's presentation of Puccini's "Tosca." Her performance gained her nationwide acclaim. Miss Price first came to public attention when she starred in a Broadway production of "Porgy and Bess." Her husband is the famous baritone singing star, **WILLIAM WARFIELD**.





Dr. CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE, world famous violinist and composer has contributed much to American music. His "Kutamba" Rhapsody Op. 50 is considered impressionism of the highest order. The prize-winning Haitian opera "Ouanga," one of his 100 published works, is still bringing Dr. White much acclaim. The David Bispham Memorial Medal, Harmon Award, and a Benjamin Award are among the honors received during his long, distinguished career.



CAMILLA WILLIAMS (right) whose performances in the title role of MADAME BUTTERFLY have won excellent notices from the critics. She is internationally known for the role.

THE ARTS

CAMILLA WILLIAMS and LAWRENCE WINTERS,
Concert Artists, without make-up.

LAWRENCE WINTERS, (center) famous opera singer, in scene from MADAME BUTTERFLY, has had many operatic roles. He played a great part as the Messenger in the Jewish opera "The Dybbuk."





PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER, a composer of symphonic tunes for children at the age of five, has had a most unusual musical career. Today the brilliant young concert pianist is world renowned, having given many concerts in the West Indies Islands, Central and South America. She appears here after a successful performance with the symphony orchestra in Buenos Aires. She is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE SCHUYLER of NYC.

Brilliant young conductor EVERETT LEE (left) made his debut as conductor of the New York City Symphony Feb. 1955. His talented wife SYLVIA is a pianist. Both received Fulbright Awards to study in Italy.



ADELE ADDISON of Springfield, Mass. made her operatic debut with the New York City Opera Company in "La Boheme" as Mimi in 1955. She is seen here being congratulated by KATHERINA JARBORO who sang in the opera "Aida" with a white company in New York City in 1933.

MATTIWILDA DOBBS made a name for herself in Europe before her debut at Town Hall in New York City, 1953. Shown here with her father after New York concert. The first Negro to sing opera at La Scala in Italy in 1954, and is the third to be signed by the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City. The coloratura soprano will sing in the current season.





The DE PAUR CHOIR, organized and directed by Leonard De Paur, is known the world over for their excellent choral work. They, like hundreds of others, have entertained over-seas Armed Forces. Other notable choirs are the FISK JUBILEE CHOIR, THE HALL JOHNSON CHOIR, and the EVA JESSIE SINGERS.

There have been many famous choirs and quartettes which toured the United States and European countries as goodwill ambassadors for AMERICA'S 10th MAN. "The Melodaires," who have presented many stage, radio, and television concerts, are: CHARLES BATEMAN, pianist-accompanist; HOMER SMITH, tenor; NORMAN WILLIAMS, baritone; MERRITT HEDGEMAN, tenor; and COYAL McMAHAN, bass.



CAROL BRICE, internationally known contralto, was the first colored Naumburg winner which entitled her to a debut at Town Hall in New York City in 1945. From 1939-44 she was soloist in the choir at St. George's Episcopal Church in NYC where the famous composer, HARRY T. BURLEIGH was baritone soloist for 50 years.

JON ROBERTSON'S New York Town Hall debut under the Columbia Artists Management, October, 1953 gave the talented concert artist nationwide acclaim at the age of 10. He has given 17 Celebrity Concerts in a tour of the Caribbean Islands and Latin American countries, and has appeared at many Music Festivals in the United States. He is the son of Rev. R. HOPE ROBERTSON, pastor of the Philadelphia Seventh Day Adventist Church in Long Beach, California.





Mrs. BERNICE JOHNSON starts them young in ballet training in her School of Dance in New York City. There are many similar Negro-owned schools in United States.



Dancers NORMAN DEJOIE, JAMES A. SMITH and JIMMY McMILLAN (in air) perform in an Italian Concerto, a 15th century classic styled by Aubrey Hitchins.

THE DRA MU OPERA COMPANY of Philadelphia (a colored opera company), supported by the PHILADELPHIA COTILLION SOCIETY which strives to develop the cultural potential of the community. This is only one of the many worthy projects of the Society which also presents the AMETHYST CROSS of MALTA to distinguished Americans each year. Some of the recipients have been: MARIAN ANDERSON, Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE, Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, BRANCH RICKEY, MARY CHURCH TERRELL, MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, and the famous novelist, PEARL S. BUCK.

DIANA SANDS (center) prefers pantomime. She graduated from New York's High School of Performing Arts and got bit parts in "off-Broadway" shows, some TV and movie work. After one year of study at the Pantomime Art Theater she rocketed to stardom. Here she is seen portraying the "White Queen" in "Chess Game."



THE LEGITIMATE THEATRE AND BROADWAY PLAYS

The progress of America's Tenth Man in the legitimate theatre can not be appreciated without some knowledge of the growth of the American Theatre generally. In the early Colonial period when Puritan influence held sway in America the art of drama was looked upon as some sort of "work of the devil." It was not until after the middle of the eighteenth century that some English theatre came to this country and performed in a "hush hush" manner. The development of European theatre in this new land was a gradual process. There was very little native talent, but as theatre from England, France, Spain, and Germany continued to come in, the idea took roots and thus began our commercial theatre.

Today it is generally thought that the colored actors had their beginning on plantations from which minstrel shows and the Blues were born. This is true. However, in the North when New York City was still very young the African Company of Negro actors was giving classic performances in a little playhouse on Bleeker and Mercer Street. Shakespeare was a favorite in their repertoire. This was about 1821. This company was short lived but its influence had a far reaching effect. A young man, Ira Aldridge, had watched their plays with great interest and later became a great actor. His favorite role was Othello but his performance met with much disfavor in New York City. He went to live in Europe where he received much acclaim. He was decorated by the King of Prussia with the Order of Chevalier. The King of Sweden invited him to play in Stockholm. He died in Poland in 1867.

It is also significant to note that the African Free School founded in New York City in 1787 gave colored children the opportunity for dramatic training before such advantages were available to white children. Ira Aldridge was a product of this school.

The "minstrel show" had its birth on the plantation, but northern whites playing in black face made them popular. Mr. Bones, Tambo and their troupes were the first to present them. The Silas Green Minstrel Show (all colored performers) has played the southern states for the past fifty years. Bert Williams, the great vaudeville monologue artist, in 1910 joined the "Follies" at the invitation of Abraham Erlanger, and is credited with opening the door of the legitimate theatre for colored performers. Although a few had played with white casts earlier, he was the first to move on to other successful Broadway plays namely "Broadway Brevities," a revue at the Winter Garden; and "Under the Bamboo Tree," a musical with music by Signund Romberg. Bert Williams had formerly produced shows with his partner George Walker and had made a name for themselves in America and Europe. They, along with the American Cake Walkers, helped introduce to the world the Negro folk dance, "The Cake-walk."

One of the first colored Americans to play a leading role on Broadway was Charles Gilpin who portrayed the Emperor in Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Emperor Jones." Many Negro actors have played this role since. Dynamic Florence Mills was a sensation in "Shuffle Along," the all colored musical revue written and conducted by Noble Sissle and Eubie Blake. She also starred in "Dixie to Broadway," "The Blackbirds," "The Sons of Ham"; Lew Leslie's "Plantation Revue." She was later acclaimed in London, England as a great artist. "The Chocolate Dandies" written by Sissle and Blake was a big musical hit with Inez Clough, Johnny Hudgins, and Josephine Baker. After the early death of Florence Mills, Lew Leslie brought "Blackbirds" to Broadway with Bill "Bojangles" Robinson in the leading role in a cast that included Adelaide Hall and Ada Ward. They gave over 500 performances. Katherine Dunham, with Archie Savage and Talley Beatty, made a name

for herself early in "Bal Negre" and "Cabin in the Sky." Pearl Primus was dance soloist in the revival of "Showboat" which starred Negro baritone singers as "Big Joe." In 1926 the Pulitzer Prize play "In Abraham's Bosom" starred Abbie Mitchell, Frank Wilson and Rose McClendon. Richard B. Harrison waited long for fame, but it came to him in the role of "De Lawd" in "Green Pastures," with the Hall Johnson choir furnishing the musical background. This play ran for five years in New York City and throughout the country after which it was made into a motion picture.

Ethel Waters in her long climb to fame got her chance when she took Florence Mills' place for a while in the "Plantation Revue." She appeared in the musical revue "Africana" and with Clifton Webb and Helen Broderick in "As Thousands Cheer," and also in "At Home Abroad." Her first great dramatic performance came through the Federal Theatre in the presentation of "Mamba's Daughters." Mamba was played by Georgette Harvey, her daughter "Hagar" was Ethel Waters the star, and Freddie Washington was Hagar's daughter. Willie Bryant gave a notable performance in this play as did J. Rosamond Johnson "the preacher." Her recent stage triumph was "Member of the Wedding." Since then she has been featured in outstanding television productions.

Sterling Wright was one of the first Negro actors to star in "Othello." Paul Robeson played the lead in "Othello" on Broadway in 1943. Movie star William Marshall played the lead in the brief run of "Othello" in 1955. Since 1943 colored performers have appeared on Broadway in various types of roles. "Anna Lucasta" starring Hilda Simms and Frederick O'Neil gave 956 Broadway performances. "Carmen Jones" starring Muriel Smith in all colored cast was a musical hit. In Irving Berlin's wartime show "This is the Army" James A. Cross and William Wyckoff did a dance routine. "Bloomer Girl" featured Dooley Wilson, Richard Huey, and William Dilworth. "Deep are the Roots" featured Gordon Heath as "Brett" with Evelyn Ellis

as his mother; "Jeb" starred Ossie Davis. Juanita Hall was "Bloody Mary" in the long run play "South Pacific"; Lawrence Winters and Bruce Howard were in "Call Me Mister." Annabella Hill, Fred Davis, Lorenzo Fuller, and Eddie Sledge were seen in "Kiss Me Kate."

Canada Lee who won fame as "Bigger Thomas" in the Broadway production of "Native Son," the best selling novel written by Richard Wright, played in more Broadway productions than any other Negro actor, approximately 300. He was one of the stars in "The Duchess of Malfi" and became a sensation in white-face make-up. He went on to motion pictures and gave memorable performances in "Body and Soul," his first, and in "Cry, The Beloved Country" his last. Todd Duncan gave outstanding performances of the Broadway stage version of "Lost in the Stars" which was made into the motion picture "Cry, the Beloved Country" from the book of the same name written by Alan Paton of South Africa.

Lillian Smith's famous novel "Strange Fruit" enjoyed a short Broadway run and featured Jane White. Frank Marriott played a role in O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh." Then there were the mixed casts of "Street Scene," the musical version of Elmer Rice's drama, with music by Kurt Weill, followed by "Finian's Rainbow."

Some Broadway productions with predominately all Negro casts since 1945 have been "Lysistrata" starring Etta Moten; "Our Lan'" by Theodore Ward which featured Muriel Smith and William Veasey; "Beggar's Holiday," a modern version of "The Beggar's Opera" with score written by Duke Ellington featured Alfred Drake with Oliver Smith, Mildred Smith, and Avon Long. "St. Louis Woman" in 1946 gave Pearl Bailey as "Butterfly" her start to fame; Ruby Hill and Rex Ingram had the leading roles. The musical was written by Countee Cullen and Arna Bontemps with music by Vernon Duke.

"Troubled Island" the opera written by the famous Negro composer, William Grant Still enjoyed a brief stay on Broadway. Langston Hughes wrote the libretto for this opera about Haiti.

"Porgy and Bess," generally regarded the first American folk opera, can easily be called one of the immortals in the legitimate theatre. From DuBose Heyward's novel "Porgy" with music by George Gershwin, the folk opera has been seen around the world and has given many colored performers their individual start on the road to fame, since its revival in 1942. The play "Porgy" had its humble beginning depicting the folk ways of Negroes in Charleston, South Carolina. It immediately became a theatre classic after being set to music. In the first musical production Todd Duncan gave up his professorship at Howard University to make his triumphant portrayal of crippled Porgy. Ann Wiggins Brown was Bess (followed by Etta Moten); Ruby Elzy, Serena; John W. Bubbles as Sporting Life; Abbie Mitchell was Clara; Georgette Harvey as Maria; J. Rosamond Johnson as Frazier; Warren Coleman was Crown; and Edward Matthews was Jake. From a recent production of this opera, soprano Leontyne Price who played Bess, has soared to world fame which has included coveted television operatic roles. Many Negro performers have had the opportunity to display their unique talents in "Porgy and Bess" as it continues to play to major countries around the world, the most recent triumphs of which have been in South America, Italy, Egypt, and the Soviet Union.

The veteran actor, Alonzo Bosan, appeared in such Broadway plays as "The Wisteria Tree" with Helen Hayes, "Two Blind Mice," and "Seventeen." Eartha Kitt gave her first dramatic Broadway performance in "Mrs. Patterson" in 1954. Frank Davis, famous baritone, is a regular member of the Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians Troupe. Harry Belafonte, a recent sensation in the interpretation of folk songs, unlike Josh White, famous for his rendition of folk songs, has soared to stardom from his Broadway beginning to Hollywood motion pictures, and

television roles. Sammy Davis, Jr. the versatile young dancing, singing, and dramatic actor made his Broadway appearance as star of "Mr. Wonderful" March 1955.

Much credit is due the early Negro composers and arrangers who interpreted the Negro idiom and syncopated rhythm into a unique style which has added stimulation to musical production wherever colored performers have appeared during the past half century to the present day. Some of them were Will Marion Cook, W.C. Handy, James Reese Europe, Ford Dabney, Hall Johnson, Ernest Hogan, and Harry T. Burleigh (Other names are credited in the section on Jazz Music q.v.).

The history of America's Tenth Man's progress in the legitimate theatre is an interesting story. His opportunity for training came during the depression years of 1929 when the government gave funds for many arts projects. Federal theatres sprang up throughout the United States. However, New York City's "Harlem," and Chicago produced the larger numbers of colored performers. Philadelphia, Newark, Boston, Birmingham, Los Angeles and Seattle were not far behind. Negro playwrights developed skills in writing and directing. The many dramatic productions, musicals, and operas staged by colored Americans are too numerous to name here. Notably from Chicago came "The Swing Mikado" the jazz variant of Gilbert and Sullivan; also Virgil Thomson and Gertrude Stein's play, "Four Saints in Three Acts" in which Edward Matthews, John Diggs, Bruce Howard and Beatrice Robinson-Wayne gave outstanding performances. Although some of the productions were from classic works, many were written by Negroes and expressed the need for political, economic, and social justice for the colored people.

Today the Negro Actors' Guild of America, Inc. with Noble Sissle, President, perpetuates the memory of America's Tenth Man's humble beginning on the plantations to the bright lights of Broadway, Grand Opera and famous Playhouses of the world. The Guild was organized in 1938.

NAMES OFTEN FORGOTTEN IN THE THEATRE

By Leigh Whipper

There are a few Negro performers who have made great strides as pioneers in their fields—they are rarely, if ever mentioned by any writers on the Negro in the Theatre—not because they are unknown but because they are forgotten. Yet it is safe to say that they are the ones who broke the way for what is left of the Theatre today.

The Drama is never spoken of unless Ira Aldridge is mentioned. Earlier, an all Negro troupe had attempted to play Shakespeare. However, Burns Mantle wrote of them in his column that a Negro Troupe produced a Shakespearian play in New York back in the 1700's; they were arrested, fined and ordered never to do it again.

The Lucas family is credited with being the first traveling company that started what is today our Negro Theatre. This was during the Civil War and they gave their first performance in Athens, Ohio at the University there. This was followed by Callendars Minstrels which brought out the wonderful voice of Wallace King and introduced many who later became famous. Whites in black-face make-up had played in minstrel shows for fifty years before the Negro had the opportunity to share the minstrel stage professionally. Such names as Billy Kersands, the Bohee brothers, clever Billy Young, Clarence Powell and S. H. Dudley were household words in the heyday of these men. Silas Green Minstrel Company has been playing the South for more than fifty years.

Vaudeville could boast of such names as Johnson and Dean, Carter and Bluford, Brown

and Navarro, Aida Overton Walker, Bert Williams, Bill Robinson, and Florence Mills.

Contortionists were "Snake" Griffin, Marshall Craig, and the Reese Brothers. Hoop rollers were the Kratons, the great English, and Coy Herondon.

Bessie Smith was one of the master singers of the Blues, followed by her sisters, Mamie and Clara Smith, Ma Rainey. Perry Bradford was the first to make phonograph records of the Blues.

In the field of musical comedy were Cole and Johnson, Sisseretta Jones, often called "Black Patti"; Williams and Walker; J. Lubrie Hill, Whitney and Tutt; and last but not least Miller and Lyles; Sissle and Blake who wrote and produced the immortal "Shuffle Along," a show which changed the entire format of musical shows. This gave rise to a deluge of Negro shows—Isle of Joy, 7-11, How Come, and a host of others. The concert field had such names as Madam Seliecka, Flora Batson, Tom Boston, Mose Hodges, and many others.

Some early song writers were James Bland, Sam Lucas, Gussie L. Davis, Cecil Mack, Tim Prymn, Chris Smith, James Burris, Wilbur Sweatman, and Lucketh Roberts. Also, Fats Waller, Andy Razaf, Maceo Pinkard, Creamer and Layton, and Perry Bradford.

Scott Joplin is among the first names in opera, and wrote the never to be forgotten "Treemonisa." H. Lawrence Freeman wrote more than eight operas, one of which he lived to see produced.

THE ARTS



HILDA SIMMS, star of the first Broadway production of ANNA LUCASTA in 1944 with an all Negro cast was discovered by producer HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE at the Harlem headquarters of the American Negro Theatre. The play was written about Polish immigrants and adapted to Negro life in the United States. She also played the leading role in the London, England production of the play in 1947, and remained in Europe for several years to perform in other plays. Here she is seen as "Stella Goodman" in "The Gentle People" at the Embassy Theater in London in 1951.

Versatile comedian, singer, dancer SAMMY DAVIS, Jr. (photo below) copied tap-dancing style from the late Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. Made his Broadway debut as the star of "Mr. Wonderful" in 1956. His uncle, WILL MASTIN is seen at the microphone.



PEARL BAILEY, noted for her expressive hands and unique singing style has won fame in movie and Broadway play roles since her first appearance in "St. Louis Woman." Here Miss Bailey (left) appears in the leading role of the Broadway play HOUSE OF FLOWERS with JUANITA HALL, formerly with South Pacific. DINO DI LUCA is in center.



MOTION PICTURES

After World War II it was evident that the old "Negro theme" had faded as reflected in the failure of the attempted revival of "The Green Pastures". The American audience was ready for something different. Filmland took advantage of this new interest and produced "Home of the Brave" starring James Edwards as a Negro G.I. confused by discrimination in the Army. Others followed—all with different plots which gave new roles to colored performers heretofore unheard of in motion pictures, all showing in some way the break through the barriers of racial prejudice for America's Tenth Man. Some of these were "Lost Boundaries" which was based on the life story of the Johnston family in Keene, New Hampshire. "Rogues Regiment" in which Kenneth Washington had a prominent role; "Pinky" with Jeanne Crain the starring role, supported by Ethel Waters, Frederick O'Neal, and Nina Mae McKinney; "The Jackie Robinson Story," in which Jackie Robinson co-starred with Ruby Dee, told of his struggles against prejudice in the Great American sport, baseball, to become the first Negro to play in the Major Leagues in recent years. "No Way Out" told the experience of a Negro doctor who was the first interne in a white hospital, and starred Sidney Poitier as the doctor with Mildred Smith as his wife. Others in the cast were Dots Johnson, Maude Simmons, Ruby Dee, and Ossie Davis. "Intruder in the Dust" filmed in Oxford, Mississippi in 1949 gave Juano Hernandez the starring role and used one hundred and fifty colored people in the cast. "The Well," another message film, brought into action the tense emotional reactions of the people when a little colored girl fell into a cold shaft at San Marino, California. Veteran actor Ernest Anderson played the part of the father, and Maidie Norman gave her first motion picture performance as the mother of the child. "Lydia Bailey" portrayed the Haitian Revolution under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture starred Ken Renard and gave William Marshall a feature role as "King Dick."

America's Tenth Man reached another milestone when Twentieth Century Fox produced "Foxes of Harrow" from the book of the same title written by Frank Yerby. It was his first work, and marked the first time filmland had made a picture for general entertainment from a work of an American colored writer. Suzette Harbin made her sensational debut in the colorful film.

Following this success in 1953 Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios produced "Bright Road," the life story of a colored teacher in a southern school, giving Dorothy Dandridge and Harry Belafonte the leading roles (His first motion picture role). This picture was made from the short story "See How They Run" written by Mary Elizabeth Vroman for the "Ladies Home Journal," June, 1951. This marked the first time that a work written by an American colored woman had been used in this medium.

In 1951 Dorothy Dandridge played the role of a queen of a peaceful African tribe in "Tarzan's Perils." Her great motion picture triumph came in 1955 in the Metro Goldwyn Mayer production of "Carmen Jones" in which she co-starred with Harry Belafonte which was supported by a star studded all colored cast which included Pearl Bailey.

Before World War II a few colored Americans played outstanding roles in motion pictures. Veteran actor Leigh Whipper appeared in "Of Mice and Men"; Clarence Muse who has appeared in many roles for years will be remembered for his stellar role in "Winged Victory," also in "Hallelujah" with Nina Mae McKinney. Freddie Washington gave an unforgettable performance in "Imitation of Life" co-starring Louise Beavers. Hattie McDaniel won an Oscar as the best supporting role in "Gone With the Wind." Ernest Anderson played an outstanding part as Parry Clay in "In This Our Life." Etta Moten appeared in "Flying Down to Rio" in 1926. Bill Robinson will long be remembered for his tap dancing in many films, particularly "Little Colonel" starring Shirley Temple.



FRANK SILVERA, one of America's finest actors has received the highest critical acclaim in England and in the United States for his many brilliant performances portraying a Negro, an Irishman, American Indian, Mexican, Englishman, Italian, and Frenchman. Among his many motion picture roles, he will be remembered as General Huerta (photo at right) in "Viva Zapata," and his extraordinary role in "Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima." In 1955 Mr. Silvera was one of the two colored actors sent to Paris by ANTA in conjunction with the State Department in the U.S. Government's "Salute to France."

THE ARTS

MAIDIE NORMAN (center) as the mother and ERNEST ANDERSON (left) as the father in a highly dramatic scene from the UNITED ARTISTS picture "The Well."

LEIGH WHIPPER as Haile Selassie in "Mission to Moscow" scored the greatest triumph of his versatile career as a character actor. He will be remembered for his roles as the crabman of "Porgy and Bess," and "Jim Veal" in "Stevadore."



THE ARTS



TODD DUNCAN sings a hymn, "Oh Love That Will Not Let Me Go," in a chapel scene for Hall Bartlett's "Unchained." Candid shot shows the wonderfully expressive face known to Duncan fans who saw him on Broadway in "Porgy and Bess" and "Lost in the Stars."



Some of the colored actors who appeared in 20th Century-Fox picture THE EGYPTIAN.

TONI HARPER was a professional singer at the age of nine. Here she is seen as she appeared in a scene from Columbia Picture's "Ballroom" with the Sportsmen.





DOROTHY DANDRIDGE, beautiful star of the motion picture CARMEN JONES, as she appeared in one of the closing scenes with famous singer-actor HARRY BELAFONTE in the supporting leading role.

WILLIAM MARSHALL and VICTOR MATURE in the Movie "The Gladiators." Marshall was also one of the stars in movie "Lydia Bailey."



SIDNEY POITIER is seen here in the film BLACKBOARD JUNGLE. He also gained many fans for his dramatic portrayal of "Dr. Brooks" in the motion picture NO WAY OUT.



ARNA BONTEMPS of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is one of the most prolific writers of our times. A few of his many books are: "God Send Sunday," "Black Thunder," "Drums at Dusk," and "We Have Tomorrow." In collaboration with JACK CONROY he wrote "They Seek a City" and others. With LANGSTON HUGHES he wrote "Popo and Fifina, Children of Haiti," and "The Poetry of the Negro." Two poems were set to music. With the late COUNTEE CULLEN he produced the Broadway play "St. Louis Woman" which started PEARL BAILEY to fame.



FRANK YERBY has the distinction of writing many historical novels in recent years, all of which were best sellers. His first novel, "Foxes of Harrow" was made into the movie of the same name. He also wrote "The Golden Hawk." A recent book is "Benton's Row" published in 1954.

THE ARTS

ELLEN TARRY'S first novel, "The Third Door," was published in 1955. She is noted for her children's stories: "My Dog Rinty," "The Runaway Elephant" and others.

MARY ELIZABETH VROMAN, scored from the beginning. In 1951 her short story "See How They Run" was published by the Ladies' Home Journal, and won the Christopher Award in 1952. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios made the movie "Bright Road" of it.





THE ARTS

Dr. M. B. TOLSON (seated), professor of creative literature at Langston University, Oklahoma, autographs a copy of his recent literary masterpiece "Libretto for the Republic of Liberia." He became a permanent Bread Loaf Fellow on recommendation by Professor JOHN CIARDI, Rutgers University poet, translator and critic. The American Friends of Liberia honored Dr. Tolson at a reception in 1955 attended by: (left to right) Ambassador CLARENCE SIMPSON of Liberia, Mrs. ANNA MURPHY, Professor JOHN CIARDI, LANGSTON HUGHES, the noted poet, Mrs. INEZ DICKENS GUMBS, organizer of the N.Y. branch, and Judge ROBERT DICKENS along with other literary enthusiasts. Professor Tolson had previously been honored by the Liberian Embassy in Washington when he was named Poet Laureate of Liberia, the first time an American poet had been so honored. Tolson is also an associate editor of Twayne Publishers of N.Y., where he has undertaken literary direction of writing projects by Negro authors and scholars.



JOHN OLIVER KILLENS won wide acclaim for his novel "Youngblood."



INEZ GWENDOLYN BROOKS, Poetess of Chicago, Ill. Her book of poetry won the Pulitzer prize in 1948.



RALPH ELLISON—"Invisible Man," National Book Award fiction winner, has written short stories, reviews, criticism and articles.

JAZZ MUSIC

Jazz came into being by the fusion of African rhythm and French music in Louisiana about the time of the Louisiana Purchase. Up until that time the slaves only came into contact with French folk music on the lands of rich Creole planters. They were familiar with the folk songs, quadrilles, polkas, mazurkas, military marches and funeral marches. During the middle of the nineteenth century New Orleans had become a flourishing city. Quadroon Balls were popular in this period. These balls gave Negro musicians their first contact with popular songs. Untrained in musical skills, they relied on memory and imagination and interpreted these songs with their own peculiar syncopated style. These early musicians played in many masquerade parades which were the forerunner of the now famous Mardi Gras.

After the Civil War, these bands became more in demand. Their music was part of the legend of the show boats which ran from New Orleans to St. Louis. Tunes which they produced were called rambles, stomps, and rags; some of the earliest being "Tiger Rag," "Maple Leaf Rag," "Muskrat Ramble," and "King Porter Stomp." The term "jazz" was not used until about 1920.

Some unforgettable pioneers in this field are Buddy Bolden, Willy Cornish, Jimmie Johnson, Bunk Johnson, Joe Oliver, Bix Beiderbecke, J. C. Johnson, Scott Joplin, Jelly Roll Morton, Richard M. Jones, Clarence Williams, Lil Hardin, Sidney Bechet and Spencer Williams. (Bechet and Williams have enjoyed unbroken success; both now live in Europe.)

At the turn of the century W. C. Handy began to transcribe the blues – first the "Memphis Blues," then the immortal "St. Louis Blues." Some of the many great jazz musicians who have followed are Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Fletcher Henderson, Earl Hines, Cootie Williams, Count Basie, Thomas "Fats" Waller, Coleman Hawkins, Erskine Hawkins, Cab Calloway, Don Redman, Chick Webb, Lucky Millinder, Benny Carter, Andy Kirk, Teddy Wilson, Mary Lou Williams, Art Tatum, and Cy Oliver.

Today jazz music is known around the world, and there are musicians in other racial groups who accept credit for originating it.

THE ARTS



W. C. HANDY, famous composer of "St. Louis Blues" and countless other songs is often referred to as the Father of the Blues. He is seen here reminiscing with former Governor THOMAS E. DEWEY (Gov. of New York State for twelve years.)



NOBLE SISSLE, President of the Negro Actors' Guild, Inc. in New York City is seen here with another all-time great personality in show business, EUBIE BLAKE (left). The two musicians, with MILLER and LYLES, wrote and produced the famous musical comedy SHUFFLE ALONG OF 1921. Noble Sissle started his famous society orchestra in Europe and enjoyed royal patronage. He brought his orchestra to the United States in 1939 and became a favorite among the society patrons of New York City.



ANDY RAZAF, noted composer of many popular songs, collaborated with THOMAS "Fats" WALLER on "Honey Suckle Rose."

THE ARTS

**GREAT JAZZ
PERSONALITIES**

LOUIS ARMSTRONG



DUKE ELLINGTON



ELLA FITZGERALD

TEDDY WILSON



NICHOLAS BROTHERS





RUTH BROWN



DINAH WASHINGTON

GREAT JAZZ PERSONALITIES



EARL BOSTIC



EARL HINES



BILLY DANIELS

DIZZY GILLESPIE



LIONEL HAMPTON



COLEMAN HAWKINS



THE ARTS



LOUIS JORDAN (with saxophone) among the first to play "rock'n roll" tunes shows NBC television studio musicians, RED CALLENDER, WILLIAM "BUDDY" COLLETTE, and HYMIE GUNKLER a few musical tricks.



NAT "KING" COLE is internationally known for magic touch which he gives to many popular songs. He is seen here going over musical score with America's top comedian MILTON BERLE.

Chorus lines are not as popular as they once were. However, "THE BEIGE BEAUTS" enjoy a good season when Larry Steele takes his show on tour.



HARRY BELAFONTE, one of America's most sensitive interpreters of the Folk Ballad, soared to fame in a few short years on stage, television, and in motion pictures. He was a sensation in Paul Gregory's Broadway musical, "Three For Tonight" in 1955.





THE ART STUDENTS LEAGUE in New York City, founded in 1879, has been open to all racial groups from the outset. Some of the nation's most outstanding painters and sculptors are graduates of this school.

CHARLES ALSTON, famous sculptor-painter, one of the teachers at the Art Students League, working on 30 ft. mural of Abraham Lincoln for Brooklyn school.

Students at work at the ART STUDENTS LEAGUE in New York City.



THE ARTS

AARON DOUGLAS, head of the Department of Fine Art at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, since 1939, studied at L'Academie Scandinave in Paris, France in 1931 and 1932. He received a Rosenwald Fellow traveling grant in 1937 at which time he journeyed to Haiti and painted pictures of the picturesque scenes of that country. In 1948 he received a Traveling Grant in Aid from the Carnegie Foundation, enabling him to paint scenes in California, New England, and Mexico.



RICHMOND BARTHE, famous sculptor-painter.



ELDZIER CORTOR of Chicago exhibits a piece of his sculpture.



JOHN RHODEN, of New York and Birmingham, Ala. was the ranking sculptor among 19 selected from 300 candidates for the Tiffany Foundation awards. Rhoden was granted a \$1000 scholarship. He has taken first prize in art exhibitions. Mr. Rhoden received a Fulbright Award to study at the American Academy in Rome, Italy in 1951-52. Exhibited his works abroad for the U.S. Department of State in 1955.



HALE WOODRUFF, instructor at New York University, New York City.



BERNARD GOSS, well known Chicago artist (left), shows one of his paintings to Dr. METZ T. P. LOCHARD.



Mme. TOUSSAINT WELCOME of Jamaica, N.Y., a painter since her childhood days in Boston, Mass., stands beside one of her favorite paintings, "The Christ."



The cartoon is loved by Americans for its humorous picture message and has become a part of the American way of life. E. SIMMS CAMPBELL is an outstanding cartoonist in the field.

THE ARTS

Many with creative ability have found designing profitable. To mention a few, PHYLIS GILES designed dresses for Jacques Fath in New York City for many years; BEATRICE DeVAUGHN of Los Angeles, Calif., is a noted designer of gowns for movie stars; MILDRED BLOUNT of Los Angeles, famous designer of hats for many motion pictures. WILLARD WINTER of New York City and WILLIAM HOWARD of Washington, D.C. are among many famous men who design hats for women; BERNICE "LTANYA" GRIFFIN of Los Angeles designs gowns for filmland personalities.

STEPHAN presents one of his favorite creations "Harlequinade" worn by MURIEL FRENCH. Gown contains 48 yards of nylon tulle cleverly cut into nine peplums of sixteen colors.

STEPHAN (right) is one of the popular male designers in New York City. He is seen here with his illustrator, EMIL BROUSSARD as they work on a new creation.



THE ARTS



CHARLES SORRELL (center) of New York City, a designer of fine furs, is graduate of the Traphagen School of Fashion. Modeling some of his furs is former singing star JOYCE BRYANT (left) and young Broadway actress DIAHANN CARROLL.



KARAMU HOUSE in Cleveland, Ohio, is known widely for training painters, sculptors, and dramatists. The young get an early start here.



Crafts have provided a livelihood for many of the talented in this art. The variety of interests varies widely. JOHN H. JONES of New York City specializes in leather carving and makes Wild West creations for famous rodeo stars and National Horse Shows. EDGAR PATIENCE of West Pittston, Pa. carves everything from ash trays to busts of famous people out of anthracite coal lumps. Mrs. ALMA J. SCOTT of Washington, D.C. is known for her exquisite designing on china. During thirty years of this art work, she has won much praise for her exhibitions from top collectors and critics. Jewelry making is very popular. Many colored Americans have their own shops for making jewelry, and also ceramics of every kind.



One of the most unusual crafts was originated by Mrs. CHARLIE ROSENBERG FOSTER, (above) retired school teacher of Chicago, Ill., when her art class activities were curtailed to the minimum back in 1930. Mrs. Foster asked her students to bring to school all the scrap material, old buttons, fish scales, coal clinkers, peanut shells, egg shells, etc. that they could find. She turned these items into unbelievable pictures and artistic objects. She called her new-found art TRASH-CRAFT. The Craft has received nationwide recognition, and won her many honors. Mrs. Foster is seen here at work on the American Flag made out of cancelled stamps while being filmed for a movie by Scientific Films.

THE NEGRO ATHLETE

By Fritz Pollard

When the blue skies have faded into twilight, and the historians have noted worthy distinctions of what men have contributed to this great country, the Negro athlete cannot be overlooked.

Long before Jackie Robinson made his appearance in the present day hall of baseball fame, before there was a Joe Louis, Jesse Owens or Althea Gibson, the Negro athlete had carved and integrated himself into this great American way of life. He was the first to fight discrimination, to pave the way and open the doors for associations such as the Urban League, NAACP, who have so valiantly continued this great fight.

Little is recorded in the historical archives of the great feats performed by the athletes of yester-year. There were no radios and televisions. Very few records were kept of the outstanding personalities who really led such a great fight to enhance the name of the Negro in the American way of life.

Over sixty years ago, the name of Frank Grant was on the lips of the whole sporting world. It was John McGraw, the great New York Giant manager, who insisted that the Chicago Cubs, under the management of the late Pop Anson, play his team against Toledo, Ohio, a member of the Ohio League; with Frank Grant playing second base on the Toledo team. This was during the era from 1878 through 1910 and 1912 when the American Negro was at his best in the baseball world.

During these early stages of the international pastime, there were teams playing in Miami and Orlando, Fla., composed of men who had jobs as waiters in the big hotels there. These teams played against men picked from the American and National Leagues. There were the minor leagues in several states, which also had outstanding Negro players. Because of their ability, they were accepted by the general public and given good off season jobs. They had warmed their way into the hearts of thousands of fans. Yes, prejudice crept in here and there, but even in those Hard Rock Days, these men were accepted.

In 1892 a young man entered Harvard University Law School, after having completed his college days at Amherst. The late attorney William Henry Lewis was chosen as Walter Camp's All-American Center in 1893 and '94. He went on to become one of the country's outstanding lawyers, and in his later days was named as U. S. Assistant Attorney General.

At the University of Minnesota, the great Bob Marshall became such an outstanding football player that he is still eulogized by all sports lovers of the Western Conference. About this time a young man by the name of George Poage from the University of Wis-

consin, made the 1904 Olympic team and became the first outstanding Negro hurdler. John B. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania was on the 1908 Olympic team. Howard P. Drew as a school boy in 1912, was on the American Olympic team. He, at the time was considered the "fastest human being." This era would not be complete without naming Mattie Matthews of Harvard, called one of the greatest shortstops of his day. The great Dr. Binga Dismond of Chicago University, at one time held the world's 440 yard dash. Dr. Roy Young was the first Negro to become a "big time" college coach at Northwestern University. Dartmouth College had the great Bullock brothers as outstanding football players of their day along with the late Leslie Pollard who paved the way for this writer.

A. L. Jackson was a famous hurdler and valedictorian of his class, and Dr. Ted Cable an outstanding hammer thrower, both products of Harvard College.

No story would be complete without naming Joe Gans and George Dixon along with Jack Johnson, three of the greatest fighters the world has known. It was really Jack Johnson, who lifted the plight of the Negro boxer from the doldrums of despair to the light of wealth and glory.

Basketball was one of the greatest mediums for integration. Although the color bar existed in the majority of the colleges, local semi-pro teams flourished. Among them were the great Renaissance Big Five under Bob Douglas, The Forty Club of Chicago, The Loendi Club with the late Cum Posey. Pete Madden was one of the great promoters of his day with the Incorporators, one of the outstanding teams of the day. St. Phillips Church had the great St. Christopher team. All of these teams played many of the best teams in the country. Until the climax of the first world war, with few exceptions, the Negro didn't have enough money to finance his way into the larger colleges, and for this reason, there were few.

It was a long time before the "big ten" would allow our boys to play. But Columbia University had the Rev. John Johnson as captain of their team in the early twenties and later George Gregory, now Civil Service Commissioner in New York, became captain. Of course the East has always been the first to see the light which is evident when Yale elected Levi Jackson captain of its football team as the first Negro to play at Yale.

There was an All-Star Negro football team which played against an All-Star combo of National League Football stars in Chicago in the early '20's. Teams of semi-pro football played against each other all through the Midwest.

Many times the ball players of the pre-war era had to go without food and walk between cities in order to play. These men always won the hearts and favors of the fans. Those few who attended college and became outstanding in athletics made hosts of friends, and made it possible and easier for those who followed. The writer put over the first big football game played between Lincoln and Howard Universities at Philadelphia's National League Park, Thanksgiving Day 1919. It was the first time in history that newspapers carried any accounts of Negro college football. That in itself showed that discrimination was on its way out and integration on its way in. At this time we were endeavoring to play Swarthmore College, with bright prospects.

After World War II when the government financed many of our boys, integration as far as the North and West was concerned, became just another thing. Colleges that here-

tofore did not allow them to play on their teams, opened their doors and their hearts. Judge Fred Duke Slater of Chicago became great at the University of Iowa, the late Sol Butler did his chores at Dubuque, Iowa, Dr. Charlie West became famous at Washington and Jefferson. DeHart Hubbard and Eddie Tolan blazed their way for the University of Michigan. Attorney Walter Gordon finished at the University of California, and became their first Negro line coach. Then along came Joe Louis, the man who made them all sit up and take notice. We all know of his great feats and humane acts.

The doors were opened many places where they had been closed, all because of the records these famous young men were making. The 1932 Olympic games saw many of our young outstanding men competing. Ohio State opened its doors to give us Jesse Owens, Pittsburgh gave us Johnny Woodruff, University of North Dakota gave us Fritz Pollard Jr., Illinois and U. of Chicago gave their first opportunity to Negro athletes. Out West the University of Southern California opened its doors and had its first colored athlete. All over the country the doors opened, and integration began to take place.

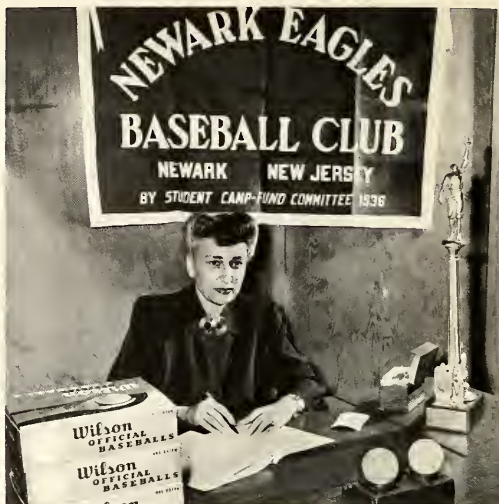
The 1936 Olympic games with a horde of our boys did much to further the fight against discrimination. Of course times were changing rapidly, and the American public was becoming so accustomed to Negroes in all phases of life that by the time Jackie Robinson came along, the scene was pretty well set.

The following pages present some of the outstanding Negro athletes of the present day.

BASEBALL IS ONE OF THE NATION'S FAVORITE SPORTS. HERE SEEN ARE SOME OF THE STARS IN THIS FIELD TODAY.



Two of the sports world's greats. JOE LOUIS, known as the "Brown Bomber" during his long pugilistic career, held the world heavyweight championship title for many years. JACKIE ROBINSON, a Brooklyn Dodger player, was the first of his race to play in today's baseball major leagues.



Mrs. EFFA MANLEY, of Newark, New Jersey for many years owned the Newark Eagles Baseball Club which gave many great players of today their first boost to fame.



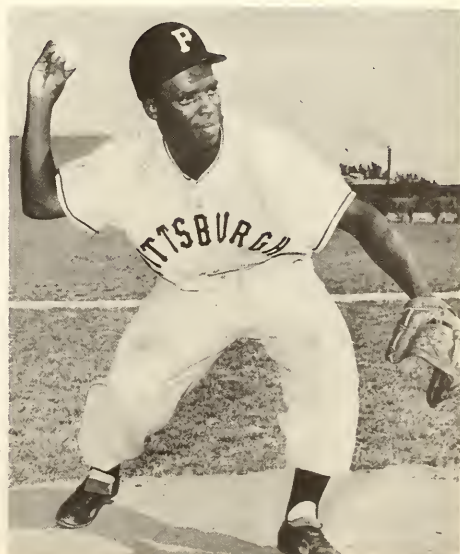
New York Giants' former manager, LEO DUROCHER (center) talking with WILLIE MAYS, one of today's top players. Others are WHITEY LOCKMAN, and RAY NOBLE.



Some of the outstanding baseball greats today in the major leagues. Rear, left to right: PENDLETON, DOBY, NEWCOMBE, HOSKINS, JOHNSON, BLACK, BRUTON, SIMPSON. Front, CAMPANELLA, BOYD, CROWE, RENFROE, and GILLIAM.

TOM ALSTON, ST. LOUIS CARDINALS
1st baseman, first Negro on team.

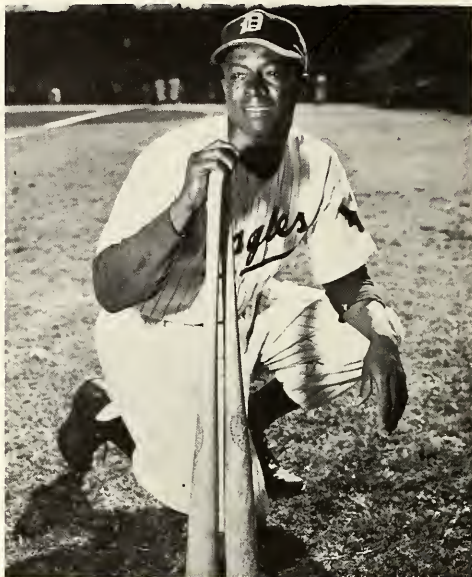
CURTIS ROBERTS, PITTSBURGH PIRATES
2nd base, first Negro on team.



Sports events coverage in the daily American newspapers is the one phase of participation in which AMERICA'S 10th MAN gets full credit for his contribution.



ROBERT TRICE, PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS"
Pitcher, first colored on team.

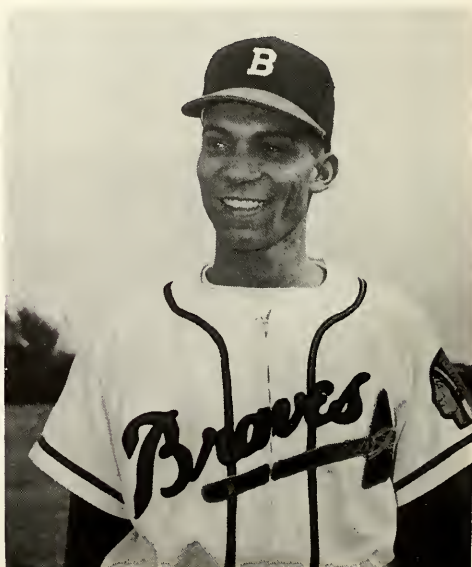


DAVE HOSKINS, pitcher, at Dallas was top man in the league. Cleveland Indians now own him.

RICHARD LEWIS,
Chicago White Sox.



BILL BRUTON, set records in the American Association so the Milwaukee Braves brought him up.



FRITZ POLLARD, famous halfback on the Brown University football team, was named to the Hall of Fame November 6, 1954. He is seen here shaking hands with BILL CUNNINGHAM, sports writer for Boston Post after receiving citation. Mr. Pollard was the first colored player chosen as halfback by the late Walter Camp on his All-American team, 1916. He also held many records as a hurdler while at Brown University. He coached the Lincoln University team from 1918 through 1920; assistant coach at Northwestern University 1921 under Elmer Mc Devitt; coached the Akron Ohio Pro team for three years; coached the National League Champions 1920; the Gulberton Pennsylvania Coal region team 1923, 1924, 1926; coach of the first colored Pro team to take a trip to California in 1932 which played all star teams composed of players from University of Southern California, and University of California; coached the Brown Bomber football team which played all star teams throughout the East 1934-1936. Mr. Pollard is married and has four children. His son, Fritz Pollard, Jr., now Commissioner on Race Relations Board in Chicago, Illinois, was on the 1936 Olympic Team as hurdler. Mr. Pollard is director of Fritz Pollard Associates, a public relations firm in New York City.



CLARICE DAVIS, Queen of the "Homecoming" game at the University of Illinois in 1951, won nationwide acclaim when she was elected as the first member of her race to reign as Queen at the University. Shown: Miss Davis after being crowned "Miss Illinois" by the University of Illinois football team captain, CHUCK STUDLEY, at the team's football pep rally. A few others have followed and have been elected Queens in some northern universities.

FOOTBALL

SPORTS

Since 1950 AMERICA'S 10th MAN has become an increasingly familiar figure on some of the nation's top FOOTBALL teams — Los Angeles Rams, Cleveland Browns, New York Giants, 49ers, Dallas Texans, Green Bay Packers, Philadelphia Eagles, Chicago Cardinals, Chicago Bears, Pittsburgh Steelers.



DONALD RILEY, University of Iowa fullback, with Green Bay Packers. (until called to Army service)



DON COLEMAN, Michigan State College All-American star (was called to Army).

OLLIE MATSON, University of San Francisco star, with the Cardinals.

EDWARD WITHERS, Wisconsin star, with Green Bay Packers.

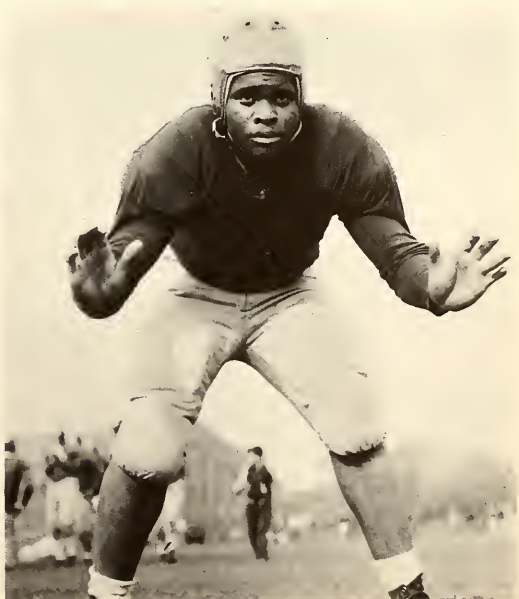




Veteran star CLAUDE (Buddy) YOUNG was first colored alayer with New York Yankees, now with Baltimore Colts.

LEN FORD, end, with the Cleveland Browns.

TOM JOHNSON, tackle, with the Green Bay Packers.



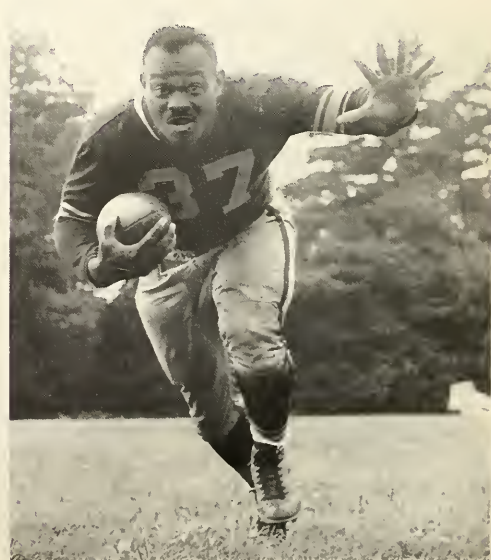


BURL TOLER, University of San Francisco star, with Chicago Cardinals.



RALPH GOLDSON, swift running back with the Philadelphia Eagles.

EDDIE MACON, one of the Chicago Bears' swift players.



JACK SPINKS, backfielder, with the Pittsburgh Steelers.



REECE "GOOSE" TATUM, (with ball) formerly of the internationally famous ORIGINAL HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS, now has his own basketball team.



WILTON CHAMBERLAIN, (No. 5) high school senior in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1955 was a basketball wizard. At least 100 colleges want him.

The HARLEM GLOBE TRAVELETTES were the first recognized Negro pro women's team in basket ball, and one of seven teams in the U.S. Since they lack the weight of a male team, the Travelettes depend on their speed and deftness—the average one is six feet tall.



TRACK

Outstanding in track fame is **JESSE OWENS**, the first of his race to win in the Olympics. In 1955 he was sent on a goodwill tour of India by the United States Department of State. Some others who have followed and competed in international meets are Roscoe Brown, James Golliday, George Rhoden, George Brown, and Jesse Thomas. Mal Whitfield stands alone as the only American track champion to win in two consecutive Olympic games, first in 1948 and in 1951. Two colored women track stars have won honors for the United States at the Olympics—Alice Coachman of Georgia was a high jump champion in the Olympics of 1948, and Mae Flegg of Queens, Long Island, N.Y. set a new record for the women's team in the Olympic games at Helsinki, Finland in 1952. Among the exhaustive list of champions on the home front are such names as Harrison Dillard, Andy Stanfield, Ollie Matson, Jim Gathers, and Jim Ford, Verne Dixon, James Conoway, Roger Montgomery and Fred Johnson.



JESSE OWENS, (left)



SPORTS

World's fastest half-mile runner, **MAL WHITFIELD** is the first colored athlete to receive the James E. Sullivan Award since the award was inaugurated in the early '30's. A former student of Ohio State University, Whitfield is one of the nation's most travelled athletes. He visited Iceland and Asia on a recent goodwill tour for the State Department. He has been the recipient of more than 500 trophies.



TRACK

JOSEPH J. YANCEY, Jr. (center) former sprinter and weight and hammer thrower, along with ROBERT DOUGLAS, businessman, and WILLIAM CULBREATH, salesman, organized a Harlem sidewalk athletic team in 1936 which became known as the Pioneer Club. This club gave many youth in the congested area of New York City a chance at stardom in the field of sports. The big moment came in 1951 when the Pioneer Club, now interracial, competed with the New York Athletic Club, Grand Street Boys, and Police Athletic League at Madison Square Garden. The Pioneer Club gained international attention for winning the American Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championships. Mr. Yancey has lectured and coached on a goodwill tour of the Caribbean for the U.S. Department of State.



MAL WHITFIELD "Set" to go.



MAL WHITFIELD with trophies.



BOXING

Since the exciting days of Joe Louis the "Brown Bomber," the sport of boxing has had many champions and contenders. Some of them are "Jersey" Joe Walcott, Thomas "Hurricane" Jackson, Henry Armstrong, Ezzard Charles, Sandy Saddler, and Johnny Bratton. Few ever regain the glory of the title championship once it is lost. "SUGAR" RAY ROBINSON regained his title as world welterweight champion in 1956. "Sugar Ray" is seen here with his wife waving to fans in France at the height of his career.



TENNIS

Few colored Americans have entered into national competition in tennis. Apart from competitive games among colleges the sport remains a means of recreation. ALTHEA GIBSON, international tennis champion, broke precedent in 1950 by becoming the first to play in the national tournament in Forest Hills, N.Y. Since then she has become one of the nation's leading women players competing at Wimbledon, England and Dortmund, Germany. During 1955-1956 she competed in tournaments in Cuba, India and Australia. Miss Gibson was a finalist in the 1956 United States Women's Singles Championship at Forest Hills.

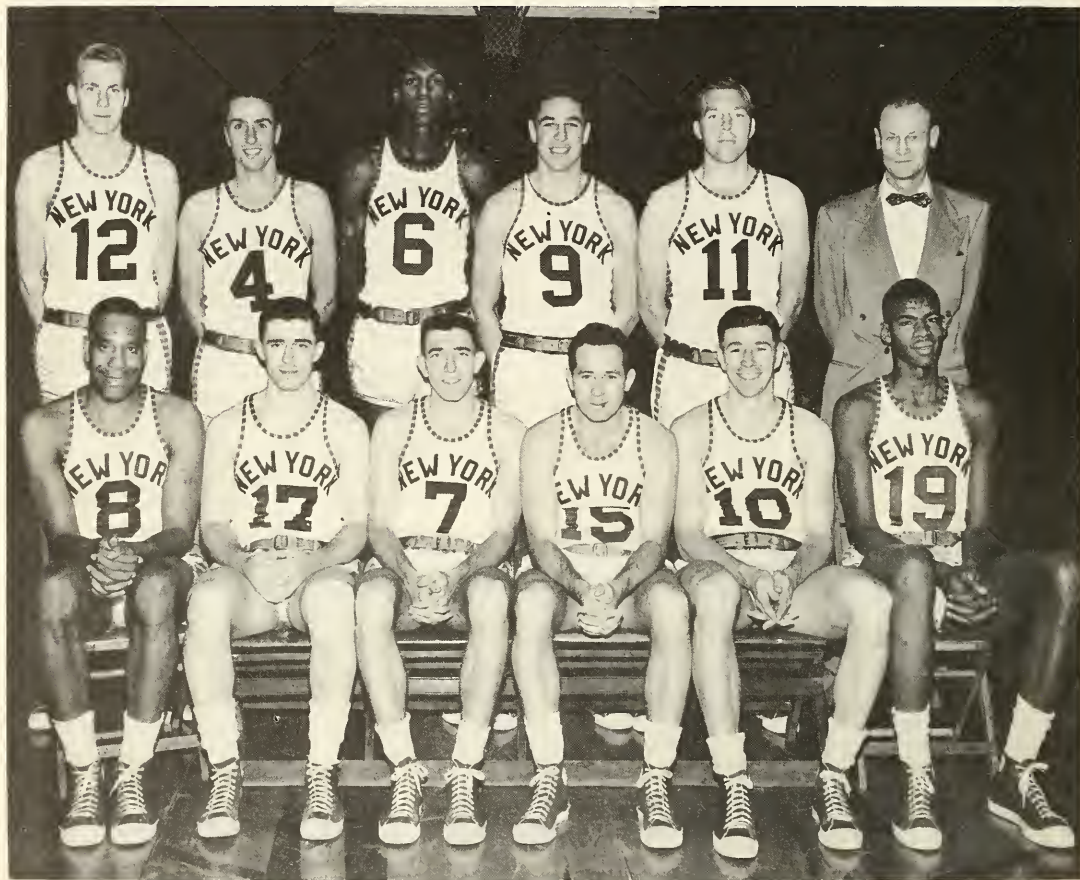


CHARLIE STEWART of Indianapolis, Ind. One of the few colored race drivers in the United States today, he has competed for many years in the Central States Racing Association with the biggest names in racing—Spider Webb, Wild Bill Cantrell. He is seen here adjusting his helmet for a race. Owner A. L. McMeen, a Mt. Vernon, Ill., garageman, masterminded pit crew. Drivers usually take 40% of winnings while car owners pay expenses and take 60. Veteran driver Charlie Wiggins of the same city was among the first and foremost colored drivers in the 30's when there was a Negro circuit racing in the middle west.

At the 1954 Westminster Kennel Club's 78th show in New York City's Madison Square Garden Dr. J. P. McCAIN (No. 44) of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania entered his collie with 2,572 of North America's best canines. Dr. McCain has been a breeder and owner of collies since 1927 and has had 25 champions.



NEW YORK KNICKERBOCKERS



1955-1956 TEAM

Front row—left to right—NAT CLIFTON, DICK ATHA, GENE SHUE, DICK McGUIRE, JIM BAECTOLD, and RAY FELIX.

Back row—KEN SEARS, CARL BRAUN, WALTER DUKES, BOB PETERSON, HARRY GALLATIN and COACH JOE LAPCHICK.

RECREATION

Many songs that have been written about "honky-tonks" have given the general impression that the recreation of the colored American population centers around such spots. With increasing economic security to meet the demands of our American way of life, the colored population, along with the rest of the Nation, has broadened its views on leisure time.

Travel to foreign lands for vacations is becoming more prevalent. Resorts at home grow in popularity each year. To accommodate highway travelers making long jaunts, colored builders have erected modern motels in many sections of the country to counteract rejections heretofore encountered by colored travelers in overnight lodgings.

Along the length of the Eastern Seaboard and in the state of Michigan are to be found some of the most beautiful resorts where colored Americans have built new summer homes. Golf, swimming, tennis, bowling, horseback riding, yachting, and deep-sea fishing are among the favorite activities.

Increasing interest is also being shown in the leisure-time activities for young children and teen-agers, especially in large cities where overcrowding is common. The East leads in summer camps where children spend a few weeks away from their homes with children of their own age, under expert supervision.

Recreation centers and playgrounds with professional guidance are numerous in all parts of the United States. The Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. are known world-wide for their programs for all youth as well as for adult activities. More about recreation for children will be seen in the chapter on ORGANIZATIONS.

RECREATION

TRAVELGUIDE, a directory of hotels and resorts which accept colored American travelers in the United States, was founded by William H. Butler in 1946. Mr. Butler, a violinist, arranger and conductor, having traveled widely with theatrical troupes throughout the country, was well acquainted with embarrassment due to refusal of services at such places. The popularity of the pocket-sized directory has grown to such an extent that it encouraged Mr. Butler to help organize King Tours, a travel agency located in mid-town New York City, which sends its clients almost any place in the free world.



JERRI DAVIS, crowned 1955 Queen of Clubs at the Savoy Ballroom in New York City, accepts certification of her all-expense vacation trip to Bermuda from WILLIAM H. BUTLER of TRAVELGUIDE, Inc. Standing is PEGGY PATTERSON, 1954 Queen of Clubs, who crowned the new queen. Proceeds from the affair went to the NORTH SIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT.

AN OCEAN VIEW AT
MARK HAVEN BEACH
TAPPAHANNOCK, VA.





VIVIANNE BYERS and MARY BUTLER extend bon voyage wishes to JERRI DAVIS and GLADYS STOREY.



Two charming damsels try their hands at rowing at a racially integrated resort in the Catskill Mountains in upstate New York.



Mothers and their children also visit scenic lakeside resorts like this one.



Children enjoy riding ponies in the corral at SILVER CITY DUDE RANCH.



SILVER CITY DUDE RANCH, colored-owned, located in the Ramapo Mountains on the New York-New Jersey border line, provides rugged riding, campfires, dancing, hiking, boating, and barbecues for outdoors lovers.

RESORTS

Many who own city homes have built resort homes to find relaxation in surroundings of natural beauty. Colored Americans also have built resorts in Florida, South Carolina, Massachusetts, California and other parts of the nation.



Here the ROBERT A. COLES of Chicago, Ill. are seen entertaining friends at their palatial resort home in Michigan.



JEAN JONES, (left) owner of the Double J Ranch in Michigan, a favorite resort with fashionable midwesterners.



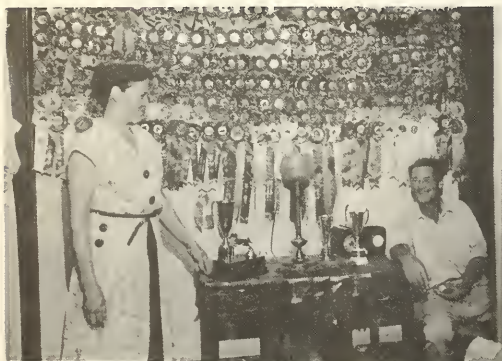
Sag Harbor resort homes are some of the most beautiful on the Eastern seaboard, located on Long Island, N.Y.

RECREATION

AMERICA'S 10th MAN is a familiar sight on most of the race tracks in the nation. Down in Culpeper County, Va., Negroes have a track of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jordan and two sons, prosperous farmers and breeders of thoroughbred horses, started the Northern Virginia Hunt Club Horse Show in 1951. Races, jumps, and the steeplechase are features of the yearly horse show which is attended by many fans in the area. These well organized events are given for the purpose of raising money for the local colored high school. Colored jockeys are no novelty. They were in the majority when the famed Kentucky Derby opened. Isaac Murphy, veteran colored jockey was the first to win the Kentucky Derby three times.



Young Whirley T. Jordan makes the Triple-bar jump, one of the hardest and wins first prize.



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jordan display cups and over 200 ribbons which they have won since they started the club in 1951.



Sensations have included jumps by Carolyn (12) and Laverne (13) Edmunds of Washington, D.C. Their father owns riding academy. Carolyn, seen here, won handy-jump riding against 6 adults at age 10.



GOLFING

GOLF has for many years been a favorite recreational pastime for AMERICA'S 10th MAN. In some parts of the country it has become a competitive sport. In Flint, Mich., the VEHICLE CITY GOLF CLUB organized in 1937 has made steady progress, and now has the largest annual amateur tournament in the State of Michigan and the largest interracial tournament in the United States.

At the SURF CLUB in Windsor, Canada across the river from Detroit, Mich., colored members and their friends enjoy golf, swimming, boating, and dancing.





Ray Mitchell's second annual North-South Golf Open in Miami Springs, February 1955, was what some say the first national Negro golf tournament ever to be held in this southern Florida resort city. The scene was the beautiful Miami Springs Country Club home of the \$10,000 Miami Open, oldest consecutive golf tournament in the world. Some of the top celebrities of the country were participants and many were spectators. THE CHAMPION, MYRTLE PATTERSON, leaves 18th green with youth entry, CLIFTON ANDERSON, seventeen-year-old golf team captain from Mather Academy, Camden, S. C., left, WILLIAM R. HUDGINS, president, Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association, New York City and MOSS H. KENDRIX, public relations counselor, The Coca-Cola Company, Washington, D.C. Baseball stars, DON NEWCOMBE and JACKIE ROBINSON won the Organized Baseball Players trophy.



THE HAPPY WINNERS, left to right, are SAM WOODSON, Army Sgt./1st Class, stationed near Columbia, S.C., pro RICHARD GARDNER and MYRTLE PATTERSON, both of New York, who won men's and women's amateur championship honors. Gardner and Patterson were defending champions. The F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company furnished trophies.

BIGGEST INDIVIDUAL RIVALRY on course was between BILLY ECKSTINE, left, and SAM SIMS, Nashville businessman, right, seen chatting with T. B. LONG, Chicago, between rounds. Sims finished tenth among the amateurs, and has a remarkable golf game for a "new golfer." He is seen frequently at UGA tournaments over the country.

RECREATION





BOWLING is diversion for some. Women also enjoy the game.



Women are golf enthusiasts too. Mrs. ALICE STEWART of Detroit, Mich., has won many trophies.

THE RINKYDINKS, one of the many social clubs throughout the nation, limits membership to musicians' wives. Theirs is one of the most unique and beautiful of the formal dances given in New York City. Each year the members dress in costume and entertain their guests between dances. They also give one pay affair during the year and the proceeds are given to many worthy civic organizations.





RECREATION

There are many well organized women's social clubs. However, the three largest are: The Links, Inc., The Gay Northeasterners, and The Girl Friends, Inc. These organizations with chapters in various parts of the country give large donations to civic organizations like the N.A.A.C.P., and to many national health organizations. They also give scholarships. Here are members of the Brooklyn, N.Y. Chapter of The Girl Friends, Inc. and some of the debutantes presented at one of their annual formal parties.



LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Summary by Julius A. Thomas

For America's 10th Man to attain his present status in labor and industry it has been an uphill struggle all the way. Only through the vigilance and persistence of civic, social, and a few labor organizations has this feat of integration become a partial reality. The Negro newspapers (approximately 187 of them functioning in 35 states and the District of Columbia) have played a noble part in keeping before the American public the discrimination in hiring policies, and injustices to minority groups. They have kept the 10th Man aware of his duties as a citizen to continuously improve his economic status along with the general population of the United States.

There are certain pertinent, deeply rooted, factors which contributed to the reluctance with which the 10th Man had been taken into American industry in any appreciable numbers prior to World War II. It was generally thought that the Negro was not adept at industrial skills, yet few bothered to look far enough into the African civilization from which his ancestors came. Most of them were transplanted from the West Coast of Africa between Gambia and the Niger River. Limited space does not permit a brief history of these people, but it must be noted that as far back as the eleventh and twelfth centuries, during which time history recorded the deeds of the Dark Ages in Europe, this area of Africa exported gold, silver, bronze, skins, ivory, wheat, cotton, cut stones, tin, and glass. (Glass at that time was little known in Europe.) They were the first to mine and smelt iron. The architecture of the cities of Ghana (known now as the Gold Coast) was superior structures built of wood and stone, surrounded by fine gardens. This golden era was destroyed by invaders, and at the time of the flourishing slave trade, had been forgotten.

There is little wonder that many of the offspring of the African slaves, after mastering the language of this new land, and with no opportunity for formal training in the early days, displayed great ability and rose to be outstanding leaders in the face of all odds. Most notable among them was Benjamin Banneker, born free near Baltimore, Maryland in 1731. In 1753 he constructed the first clock made in America, all the parts of which were made in this country—the result of his own ingenuity, skill, and patience. His first Almanac was published in 1792, and for ten years his Almanacs were the main dependence of the farmers of Maryland, Delaware, and adjacent states. In 1789 the United States Government had no official home and a survey was ordered for the Federal Territory to be used as the nation's capital. Benjamin Banneker was invited as a man of scientific attainments and professional skill to assist in the survey. This was three generations prior to the days of the great leader Frederick Douglass.

At the end of the Civil War in 1865, history records that the colored men and women had faithfully protected the homes of southern soldiers. (6000 colored troops served in the Civil War on the Confederate side in various capacities throughout the South.) There was every opportunity for revenge, outrage, and plunder, but no harm was done to the property nor to the thousands of white widows, orphans, and the aged who were defenseless. In many places plantations were found in better condition on the masters' return than when they left for war. However, when the War between the States ended, much of this loyalty was forgotten. Many had not expected the Emancipation Proclamation. Every man, master and freedman, had to make his own way in an area ravaged by war.

The privileged southern whites had considered it undignified to work; the Emancipation Proclamation created a frustrating situation which is manifested to some extent even in our time. There were approximately 100,000 colored skillful artisans as compared to about 20,000 whites. The fight for economic survival began, and the results are clearly accounted for in statistical reports today.

The history of the organized labor movement in the United States, which began in 1830 in the North, shows a rough and tumultuous struggle for existence, but for America's 10th Man, North and South, many entrances to labor unions have been and still are closed.

The merger of the powerful CIO and AFL organizations in 1955 gives more hope for economic security to all workers than at any time in our industrial history.

Mr. Julius A. Thomas, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, with thirty years of experience as staff member with this organization, gives the following summary:

"About 63 percent of all colored workers aged fourteen years or over were in the labor force in 1950 compared with about 57 percent of all whites. The proportion of males in the labor force was the same for both groups — 84 percent — but for women, the rate for colored was 45 percent, while that for whites was about 30 percent. Altogether, the colored labor force in the nation included 3,882,000 men and 2,042,000 women.

"According to the Dictionary of Occupations, colored workers will be found in every one of the thousands of occupations listed, but the overwhelming majority of both male and female workers are concentrated in the unskilled, semiskilled, and service occupations. Only 8 percent of all colored workmen were employed as craftsmen in 1950. Twenty-two percent of all employed colored men were in manufacturing. About 3 percent of colored males were in clerical occupations. Among colored women, 60 percent were in service occupations in 1950. There was a sharp increase in the number of colored women in clerical occupations between 1940 and 1950, but the 4 percent so employed in no way compares with the 30 percent of white women in clerical employment. About 15 percent of colored women workers were semiskilled operatives. Six percent were in professional occupations, compared with 12 percent of whites.

"Because most jobs in manufacturing industries pay better wages than casual, unskilled labor, white workers have resisted the entry of colored workers. The colored industrial worker is further handicapped by the fact that he has had few opportunities for the kind of training that would prepare him for employment.

"In an increasing number of industries, colored workers are making real progress. This progress has been spotty, however, and the majority of colored workers are still classified

as subskilled laborers in most southern industries and in a good many outside the South. . . . In the professions, colored women accounted for 81,000 of the total 524,000 women in this category in the South. The majority of this number were school teachers.

“During the past two decades, labor unions have become increasingly important in the lives of industrial workers. Although only about 15 million workers, one-fourth of the labor force, are presently organized, most of the important manufacturing industries are well organized. It is reliably estimated that almost 1,500,000 colored workers are among the total organized labor force.

“Unquestionably, colored workers have gotten many benefits as a result of union membership. In 1930, only about 200,000 colored workers were members of labor unions. The colored union member is definitely in a healthier position today. His earnings have increased along with other workers covered by a labor-management contract. Where unions have improved working conditions, colored workers have shared on equal terms with other workers. Health services, insurance benefits, paid vacations, pensions, and other so-called “fringe” benefits are now enjoyed by thousands of colored industrial workers. Slowly but surely the colored worker is losing his identity as an unwelcome threat to the security of white wage-earners.

“However, there are too many unions which insist upon setting up segregated unions. Most of them are in the South where there is competition in which whites will not work with colored union members. In such cases, colored union members cannot be employed until all white members are working. In spite of all the liberal pronouncements of some international and national unions, racial discrimination is practiced by too many local unions affiliated with these bodies. Membership is discouraged and, at times, denied colored workers in many of the AFL metal trades and craft unions. Since union membership is a prerequisite to employment in such trades as plumbing, electrical work, printing, structural steel work, and the like, very few colored workers have been able to enter these fields.

“The organization of the mass production industries by the CIO has improved the lot of the colored industrial worker in many ways. Relatively little formal training or experience is required to qualify for entrance jobs in many mass production and assembly line operations. The job-seeker who is willing to learn has many opportunities for training on the job and advancement to higher-rated jobs.

“For a good many reasons, colored workers until recently have made little progress in technical fields. Until World War II, a colored engineer or scientist simply didn't get hired by the large manufacturing industries. . . . Racial discrimination is on the way out in technical fields. Such companies as General Electric, Western Electric, Sperry Corporation, International Telephone and Telegraph, General Cable, Radio Corporation of America, Standard Oil, Carrier Corporation, and others too numerous to mention are seeking engineers, chemists, physicists, and other technically prepared colored young people.

“In twelve states and thirty-one cities, there are laws and ordinances that prohibit racial and religious discrimination in employment. They are exercising a tremendous influence on discriminatory employment and unfair union practices. Although six or seven years are hardly enough in which to measure the effectiveness of most such laws, the plain fact is that they have created a new context in which to view this problem.”



International representatives attending policy making CIO Convention 1955 in Los Angeles, California. Pictured above are: ALEX FULLER, Exec. Vice-Pres., Wayne County CIO Council, Detroit, Mich.; DEL COFFEE, Intl. Rep. U.S.W., Los Angeles, Calif.; BOYD WILSON, Intl. Rep. Steel Workers; EARL CROMPTON, Intl. Rep. UAW-CIO Region 1C; Mr. LUCIUS LOVE, Intl. Rep. Steel Workers; NELSON EDWARD, Intl. Rep. UAW-CIO Region 1A; ODEL CLARK, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Mrs. LILIAN HATCHER, Intl. Rep. UAW-CIO; E. J. FRANKLIN, Intl. Rep. UAW-CIO Region F; WILLIAM H. OLIVER, Co-Dir. UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY



Labor leader WILLARD T. TOWNSEND, International president of the United Transport Service Employees and a Vice-President of the combined labor organization AFL-CIO, secured for the "Red Caps" many workers benefits during his many years with the union—fixed salaries, retirement, and insurance benefits. The American membership of the U.T.S.E. includes whites and Japanese-American members. Mr. Townsend had the distinction of touring Japan as the American member of the International Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions which conferred with General MacArthur, and leaders of Japanese labor circles in 1944. Seated is JOHN YANCEY, former Vice-President of the U.T.S.E., CIO, now Co-Director of Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO, at the Washington, D.C. office.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, International president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a Vice-President of the combined labor organization AFL-CIO, has been the driving force behind the tremendous progress of the Brotherhood since its organization in 1925. The union, early in 1940 under Mr. Randolph's leadership, launched a program for a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, when new and expanded old industries were springing up all over the nation in preparation for World War II. The threat of a gigantic march on Washington on July 1, 1941 by 50,000 colored citizens caused the late Pres. F. D. Roosevelt to issue the historic Executive Order 8802. A keen student of labor economics and philosophy, Mr. Randolph organized and co-edited the MESSENGER MAGAZINE through which Pullman porters expressed their desires and grievances during the early days of the Brotherhood.





Delegates to the 10th Annual Conference of the Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO.



JAMES L. GREENE, salesman, with Harry Levine, President of the DREXEL CHEVROLET COMPANY

One of the nation's top automobile salesmen is JAMES L. GREENE, affiliated with the Drexel Chevrolet Co. in Chicago, Ill. since 1933. In 1934 he became the first Negro to become a member of the 100 Car Club and has qualified every year since. (This is the highest award a Chevrolet salesman can achieve.) Each year since 1940 he has won the year's sales contests, for which is given a complete trip to the World Series. Mr. Greene is seen in center, foreground.



MINING

The state of West Virginia is widely known for its coal mines. It has one of the world's largest deposits of bituminous coal. The colored population of the State is 114,670 and nearly half of them work in the mines. They average 70.9 cents a ton, and some load as many as 19 tons a day. They take an active part in their local United Mine Workers' Union. Their day starts at 7 in the morning. These workers lead regular community lives, rear families, attend church, and enjoy the limited recreational facilities of a typical mining town.

Here at the Lake Superior mine are workers in a cage-like elevator ready to be hauled 200 feet below the surface.

STEEL



Typical of the workers in the steel mills of Pittsburgh, Pa. and Birmingham, Ala.



Girls work at ham-packing and bacon-slicing machines after tough union battle to get them employed.



This is the first stage of skinning after cattle have been slaughtered.



Colored workers do a large part of the processing, as many as 8,000 a week in some plants.



MEAT INSPECTOR at a Chicago Packing Company makes final check to see that meat is clean and healthy.



Beef carcass is halved with electric saw.

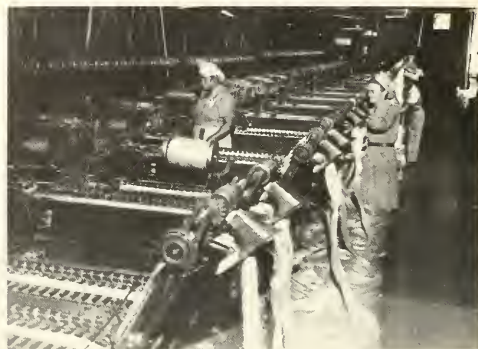
Kansas City, Kansas, Omaha, Nebraska, and Chicago, Ill. are the stockyard centers of the nation and have employed many colored workers for a great length of time. Although up-grading has been slow, in recent years union participation has brought about better working conditions and more varied jobs. Chicago's west-side stockyards are the largest in the United States. Cluttering the skyline are smokestacks of Armour, Wilson, Morel, Hormel, Swift, and Cudahy Packing. These workers are seen performing their daily duties.

The three INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER plants which hire the largest number of Negroes are: Memphis, Tennessee—24.8%; McCormick in Chicago, Illinois—24.1%; Tractor Division in Chicago—17.5%. The total for all plants and the General Office is 6,015 which is 11.3% of the total number of employees.

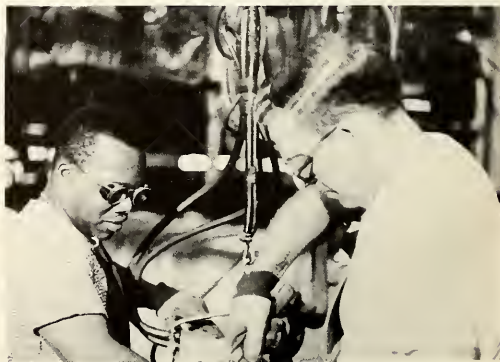
At the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, makers of farm machines, on the outskirts of Chicago, they work in the foundry, forge shop, and on the vast assembly line. They are molders, melters, assemblers, crane drivers, and iron pourers. The few women at the factory are wartime leftovers. These workers are filing burrs off throttle rods.



Workers processing raw hemp in a Chicago mill.



Chicago twine mill workers.



SOLIDARITY IN THE RANKS. Many colored workers in Detroit are employed at automobile manufacturing companies. Pictured above are Chrysler workers on one of the corporation's main assembly lines in Detroit. CHRYSLER has extended its "Forward Look" in cooperation with the Union's Chrysler and Fair Practices Departments by providing for the first time opportunities for colored youth in the company's Apprenticeship Training Program.

REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY

Colored employees have had an important part in the progress of R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N.C., ever since the business was founded, back in 1875.

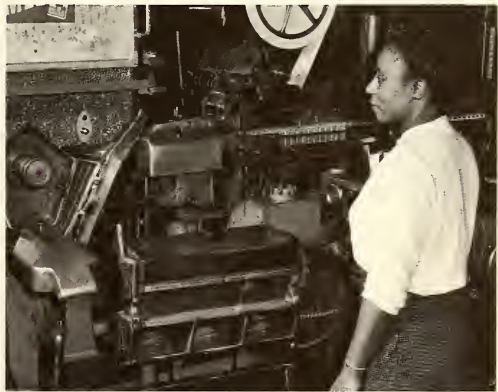
Of the approximately 11,500 regular, full-time employees on the Company's rolls at the end of 1954, there were 3,893 colored workers (2,642 male, 1,251 female). The loyalty and dependability of these colored employees is reflected in their long-service records. As of December 31, 1954, their average length of continuous service was more than 19 years; 1,259 of them had been with the Company from 25 to 30 years, 394 from 30 to 35 years. In the Manufacturing Department, they fill such high-rate positions as those of Department Inspectors, Chief Operators, and Chief Inspectors; also skilled jobs as machine operators. In the Leaf Processing Department there is a colored foreman. A colored supervisor is in charge of all housekeeping services at the Company's new research laboratory, the largest and most fully equipped in the tobacco industry. National advertising of the Company's products includes colored models and testimonialists.



Mr. HARRY D. HAYES (seated) is supervisor of the centralized messenger and factory mail distribution service for R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY'S entire manufacturing operation in Winston-Salem. With him is Mr. OSCAR D. ROBINSON, one of a number of messengers directed by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes has a 29 years' service record, is a Company stockholder, and owns his own home. Two of his three daughters hold M.A. degrees from New York U.



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY was a pioneer in the employment and development of full-time colored sales representatives. Mr. G. W. ALLEN starting out to visit retailers in his territory is one of many colored employed as full-time sales representatives of the Company.



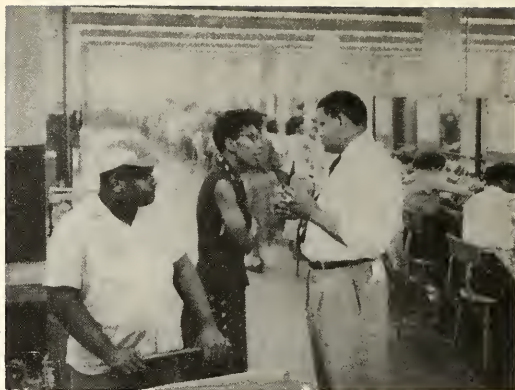
Mrs. MARGARETTA P. JOHNSON is shown at her work as a Cigarette Packing Machine Operator at R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY. Mrs. Johnson was awarded a certificate for thirty years' continuous service with the Company.



Demonstrators for nationally advertised products without the stereotyped label "Aunt" or "Uncle" are slowly increasing. THELMA M. HILL (left) is serving eggnog made with Pet Milk. She works for the PET MILK COMPANY in Chicago, writes a food column, and has had her own radio show.



LEO SMITH, supervisor at Emerson Television Corp. in New Jersey.



TAXI CAB transportation is big business in the United States. For AMERICA'S 10th MAN service varies widely in different parts of the country. In the South designation is made on the cabs as to who can drive or ride in them. Chicago's south side has a chain of JITNEY CABS (many owned by colored people) unlike any in the country. Colored-owned chains of regular cabs can be found in many cities.



Taxi drivers receiving instructions from General Manager of the Yellow Cab Company in Denver, Colo.



Colored-owned taxi cab company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



JAMES JENKINS, draftsman at Shwayder Bros. (luggage factory) checks a slide rule with fellow draftsman in Denver, Colo.

WINSTON GASKIN works as a research pharmacist at the Norwich Pharmacal Co. Laboratory in Norwich, N.Y. He and co-worker experiment with new bases, bindings in the pill and tablet coating room.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Today in 29 states, the Ford Motor Company directly employs about 194,000 workers. Ford keeps no racial records of employment, but some 70,000 colored workers are estimated to be among those. For years most of them worked in the foundry chiefly because they were unskilled in any specific trade. Back in 1941, when UAW-CIO was trying to organize the Ford Company, a report showed that colored workers had received better opportunity under the Ford system than any other large industrial plant in Detroit, Michigan. Now colored workers are employed in almost every department of the Ford Company, jobs important to Ford's production schedule.



FORD, always on the lookout for trained men, employed grid star, LEVI JACKSON as soon as he graduated from Yale; put him on 3-Man Labor Review Board. Other great colored American athletes given responsible positions were WILLIS WARD, EDDIE TOLAN, and JESSE OWENS.



Section of the huge DRAFTING DEPARTMENT of the Ford Motor Company at the Dearborn, Mich. plant.



Physicist ALLEN TURNER, former Tuskegee professor, studies reaction of metallic coatings on automotive materials.



Some women have stayed on as a holdover from war days.

KING PETERSON, labor leader, member of Buffalo Board of Supervisors, hears complaints at the Ford plant.

WILLIAM D. BOWMAN (center), expert on thermodynamics, an M.I.T. graduate, works on heat research in engineering.

ABE TURNER, a sand-machine operator has been there 28 years.



LABOR AND INDUSTRY

On March 12, 1945, the New York State Legislature passed the first fair employment practices statute in the United States. In addition to the law, a five-man State Commission Against Discrimination was set up. Elmer A. Carter is the commissioner. Job integration is far from complete, but an amazing record of progress has been made and many colored workers have risen to positions of responsibility and trust.



Chief Steward GARLAN PATTON (2nd from right) for the luxury liner S. S. America holds one of the top jobs in the shipping industry in N.Y.



At N.Y. Telephone Co., this woman is supervisor of long-distance operators.



All CAA trans-Atlantic flights between Boston and Norfolk, Va., are the responsibility of the man in the center. He coordinates them from the air control tower at LaGuardia Field in Long Island.



This woman is employed as a precision lens grinding machine operator at Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Syracuse.

Processing wire that will later be used for telephone lines, this man is employed in the GENERAL WIRE AND CABLE CO. factory in Rome, N.Y.



Women, too, are benefitting from the more liberal hiring policies. These are stamping machine operators at BULOVA WATCH CO.

Although there have been frequent lay-offs in the industry, one-third of REPUBLIC AVIATION'S "blue-card" holders (highly-skilled, long-time employees) are Negroes.

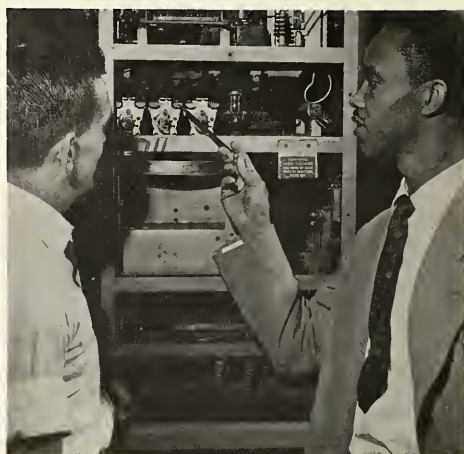


The electronics industry is having a tremendous boom today. And more Negroes like this tester at SYLVANIA are finding work in that industry.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA VICTOR DIVISION



Congratulations on achieving a quarter century of service are extended to HAROLD A. SINCLAIR (left), a storekeeper at the RCA plant in Camden, N.J., as he is presented with a gold watch by D. F. SCHMIT, Vice President, Product Engineering.



BOYD A. BROWN (right), an instructor at RCA Institutes, Inc., is pointing out the intricacies of a transmitter to ALFRED R. VALLIERE, Jr., a student. Brown graduated from the Institutes himself last year. He is typical of the trained colored technician who enjoys the opportunities offered by the radio and electronics industry.

Packing line at the RCA Victor Record Division's Indianapolis, Ind., plant, where most of the Company's revolutionary "45" discs are produced. After having passed all of the many quality checks required for "the world's finest music," the records are readied here for shipment to dealers across the nation.



Former projectionist WINSTON PETERSON completes tests of military electronic equipment at RCA Victor's West Los Angeles plant.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA VICTOR DIVISION



Assembling 20-watt amplifiers for RCA Intermatched High Fidelity Equipment at the Camden, N.J. plant.

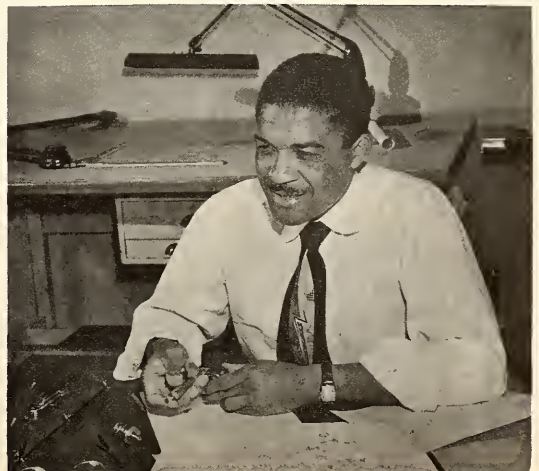
LABOR AND INDUSTRY

YVONNE YOUNG, engineering trainee, currently assigned to an equipment development group at the RCA Victor tube plant in Harrison, N.J., talks over a problem with JOHN GATES, her group supervisor.



A chemical experiment is shown being performed by G. R. GRANGES (left), laboratory assistant in the battery research group at the David Sarnoff Research Center of the RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J., along with H. W. LEVERENZ, director of the Physical and Chemical Laboratory there. Many of our present day advances and "things still to come" in sound, radio, television, electronics, nucleonics and other fields have originated or will originate in the research and invention of the 300 scientists and their assistants at this RCA research center.

CONNELL WARD, design engineer for RCA.





WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

LONG-RANGE WORK

Pittsburgh, Pa. Radioactive material is handled with extreme care at the atomic power division plant here of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. L. K. SMITH, right, is shown using a pair of 10-foot-long tongs to place a container of waste material into a special barrel while SAMUEL JOHNSON, left, "aims" a survey meter at the can to determine the amount of radiation activity.

CAREFUL FINGERS AT WORK

Bloomfield, N.J. MARION BRADY, an employee of the Lamp Division plant here of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, is shown putting finishing touches on Westinghouse photographic flash bulbs before they are fed into a special machine which affixes the base to the upper portion of the bulb.



THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

The purchasing market of America's colored population is twice as big as Belgium, Greece or Australia, and three times as large as Sweden. THE COCA-COLA COMPANY is one of the beverage companies which has awakened to this fact and are increasingly employing many in various plants throughout the United States.



Sales and public relations force for Coca-Cola meets in Atlanta—Key sales and public relations representatives for THE COCA-COLA COMPANY and its local bottlers are seen grouped about E. D. SLEDGE, vice president-advertising manager (seated center), The Coca-Cola Company, during a three-day conference at the company in Atlanta, Ga. Seated, left to right, are CARL CRISP, Charlotte, N.C., HORACE COCROFT, Washington, D.C., G. S. ALEXANDER and MOSS H. KENDRIX, company public relations men with offices in Washington, Mr. SLEDGE, LEE WARD, company P. R. representative, based in Dallas, Texas, and WARREN SANFORD, Norfolk, Va. Standing, left to right, are seen DEVANT LAWTON, JESSE LEWIS, Birmingham, Ala., HOWARD LAWSON, WILBUR KURTZ, THOMAS HAWKINS, Baltimore, Md., MARCUS NEUSTADTER, Jr., New Orleans, La., WILLIAM F. NABORS, Memphis, Tenn., E. L. LIPSCOMB, Jackson, Miss. and HOMER THOMPSON. Mr. Lawton, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Thompson are members of the advertising department.



Two hundred sixty years of service to THE COCA-COLA COMPANY is recorded in the above picture showing six employees of the Atlanta soft drink firm who were recently honored for serving the Company for more than forty years each. Grouped about H. B. NICHOLSON, center, Chairman of the Board, The Coca-Cola Company, are left to right, SYLVESTER MITCHELL, 41 years and one month, WALTER WEAVER, 42 years and six months, JAMES P. McLAIN, 40 years and five months, Mr. Nicholson, EUGENE K. SCRIBNER, 42 years, WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, 42 years, and GEORGE L. MITCHELL, 42 years and seven months.



SOUTH AMERICAN BOTTLING COMPANY MANAGER VISITS IN UNITED STATES—JOHN FORD second from left, manager of the Coca-Cola bottling works in Georgetown, British Guiana, visiting in the United States on a training and vacation tour. Above, on recent Washington, D.C. visit, Mr. Ford is seen in the company of, left to right, MOSS H. KENDRIX, public relations counselor for The Coca-Cola Company, and associates TOM HAWKINS, Baltimore, and G. S. ALEXANDER, of Washington. Young Ford is associated with Wieting and Richter, Ltd., Cold Storage and Ice Co., authorized Coca-Cola bottlers.

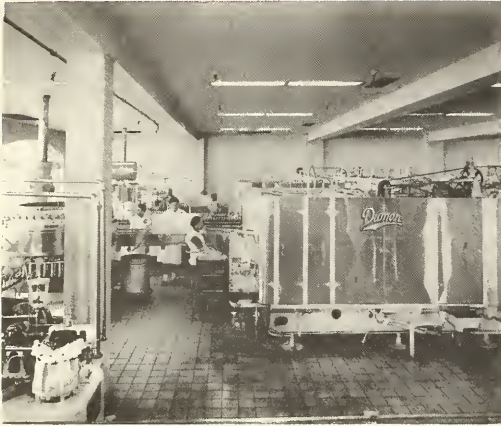


OLIN DAVIS, chemist helper, with Mr. CHASON, head of the Department of Trade Goods at The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

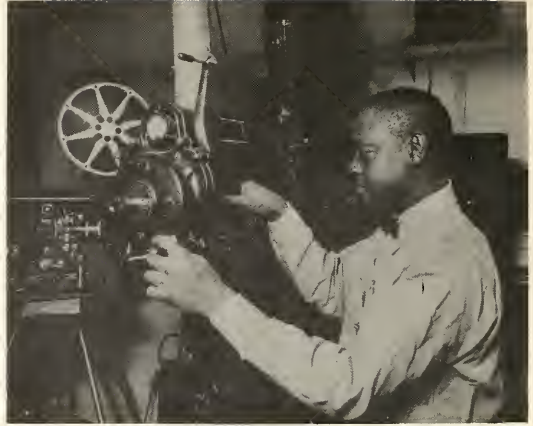


THEY REFRESH ALL HOMES IN TOWN. Left to right are ROMEO HENRY and WILLIE DAVIS, home delivery salesmen, whose combined services with Jackson Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Jackson, Miss., reach the total of sixty-nine years, thirty-nine of which have been spent as salesmen. These men provide the total home delivery service offered by the plant.

Tampa, Florida Plant of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company. VINCENTE VALDEZ with 33 years of service, is in charge of syrup room.



Women workers in the COCA-COLA plant in Nashville, Tenn.



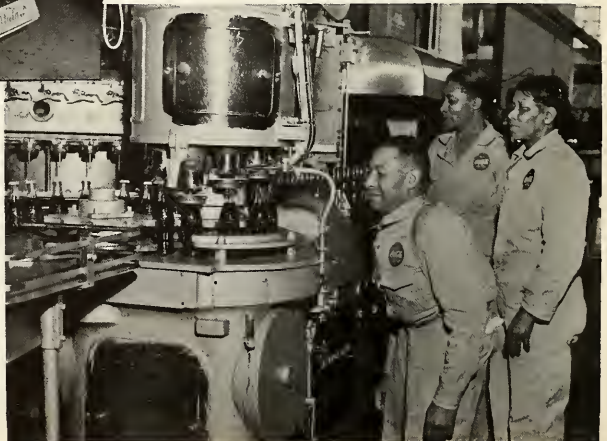
ERNEST MILES, training section assistant in the Fountain Sales Department, The Coca-Cola Company, operates a 35mm Simplex motion-picture projector in the company theatre.



GEORGE CONE is record breaking route salesman for the COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. He has held the safe driving record for the past three years. He also took top honors in a contest on new outlets.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

In the Mobile, Alabama COCA-COLA BOTTLING Plant MALCOM PERRY has given the Company 39 years of service; VIOLA JONES, 32 years; ROSA LEE WILLIAMS, 27 years.





THE POLK STREET COCA-COLA PLANT in Chicago is the largest and has many colored route salesmen on the payroll among whom are: (left to right) CURTIS WALTON, WILLIE LITTLE, LESTER BROWN, EDWARD PITTS, Jr., JAMES STEVENS, WARREN LEONARD, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, and JOSEPH DUDLEY.



COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY of Indianapolis, Indiana employs 38 Negroes. The four route salesmen shown here are: (left to right) JOSEPH D. FARRIS, CHARLES O. BRACY, JOSHUA E. SPEARS, and JAMES H. SWEATT.

At the **LIEBMANN BREWERIES, Inc.** in Brooklyn, New York, brewers of Rheingold Beer, all workers perform their duties efficiently and agreeably. Like many of the nationally advertised products today, Liebmann Breweries use Negro models on their posters.



Brooklyn office of Liebmann Breweries, Inc., brewers of Rheingold Beer. At the main plant in Brooklyn, as well as at other plants and branches in the East and in California, there are many Negro employees.



EVA PETTEY, Negro employee on the staff of the Bottle Beer Order Dept. at Liebmann Breweries, Inc., Brooklyn.



WALDEN TORRENCE, addressograph operator in the General Office of Liebmann Breweries, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., brewers of Rheingold Extra Dry Lager Beer.

THE SEAGRAM
STORY



ALONZO McQUEEN, center, supervisor of the busy Seagram mailroom, has been with the company for over 20 years. Mr. McQueen directs a staff of some 25 to 30 employees in the vital job of distributing the thousands of pieces of mail coming in and going out from Seagram's national headquarters in New York. The mailroom is also a nerve-center for intra-company communications.



A familiar scene at Seagram's national headquarters in New York—JOSEPH W. CHRISTIAN leaving on one of his frequent business trips to all parts of the country. Mr. Christian's contacts are with consumer and retailer groups, and with Seagram divisional executives, salesmen and distributors.



Relaxing during recent Chicago sales meeting, smiling group of Seagram sales representatives take in city's sights.

**NEW YORK CITY'S
SUBWAY SYSTEM**

Of the several kinds of public transportation in the United States, New York City's SUBWAY SYSTEM is the most interesting. It is a city within itself where an estimated 39,000 employees never cease working. About 6,000 of these employees are colored workers serving today in many capacities. In 1932, fifteen colored railroad clerks were employed in the Harlem area. The first colored conductors began their duties in 1935.



CASPER GARNER talking to CARL BEST were among the first colored conductors hired in New York City.

Power control room operator.



Motorman JORDAN SPOONER was among the first colored hired in this capacity in City Subway System.





POWER FOREMAN, (standing right)



CAGE BOOTH OPERATOR

TRACK REPAIR MEN



SIGNAL MAINTENANCE



PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pa. is one of the largest manufacturing centers in the United States and makes everything from tissue paper to railroad cars. When the city's colored population was only four percent back in 1900, they monopolized the catering business, some lumber merchants, but the majority did domestic and personal service. As this number increased mass employment came from the shipyards, docks, and railroad car manufacturing concerns. Today with a ratio of 18.2 percent, colored workers are integrated into most of the jobs. For this phenomenal progress, much of the credit goes to such organizations as the Fellowship Commission and the Armstrong Association.



Tester BILL THOMPSON (top right) and A. S. McKEEVER, department head, work on circuit breaker in General Electric's high voltage test laboratory in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



CLARENCE DANIEL processes over 21 million bananas yearly for Penn. Fruit Company.

New York City and Philadelphia are two of largest clothing manufacturing centers in the nation. Colored Americans can be found as power machine operators and cutters. At plants like CENTURY SPORTSWEAR in Philadelphia, fast-moving piece workers produce 8,000 pairs of slacks weekly.



LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Much of the credit for placing efficient Negroes in key positions goes to the untiring effort of the National Urban League in New York City. The League conducts a Secretary's Clinic.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY



AFL-CIO Vice-President Walter P. Reuther has employed OTHA LLOYD as secretary since 1946 in the Detroit office.



RUTH WINDSOR is secretary to Robert W. Dowling Pres. of City Investing Co., New York City.

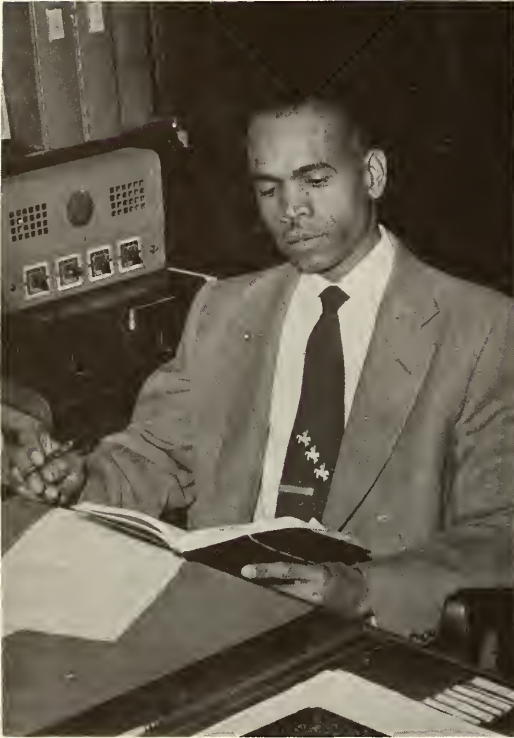
RUTH DELANY BATES is secretary to Advertising Manager John R. Latham at the New York City office of Philip Morris.



BETTY HAYNES checks material with Mary Johnson, Assistant Chief of Research, Fortune Magazine in New York City.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Colored Americans have owned and operated department stores for many years throughout the South; however, in recent years the number of colored men and women holding sales and buyers positions in large department stores in the North has increased. L. M. BLUMSTEIN, INC. established 1886 and located in upper Manhattan in New York City over fifty years was among the first to employ Negroes in large numbers.



At left: CHARLSTON BERTRAND, buyer and manager Toys, Infants' Furniture, and Luggage. He was employed in 1940 as salesman then advanced to section manager. After serving in the Armed Forces and receiving the rank of Captain he returned to L. M. BLUMSTEIN, Inc.



GLADYS E. ISAACS, saleslady hosiery, employed since 1939.

For AMERICA'S 10th MAN, fitting garments before purchase is forbidden in most department stores throughout the South. However, in many northern and western cities today, colored sales girls, like this one in a New York City department store, can be found waiting on customers.



BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

Before World War II, businesses owned by colored people were generally marginal in character, relied almost totally on colored employees, and supplied largely the "Negro market." Today this picture is changing. Despite increased employment in higher paying jobs during and since World War II, the Negro's earning power is as a whole still below that of other racial groups in the United States. In another comparison, it has been estimated that the 17,000,000 colored Americans today have a combined income greater than that of all Canada.

In 1950 the annual purchasing power of the colored population reached an all time high of approximately \$15,000,000,000. In the Southeast alone, the same year, it was estimated to be \$3,500,000,000. In this region in 1939 it barely reached the \$1,000,000,000 mark. The increase since World War II is all the more remarkable in view of the 25% drop in the colored population in the southeastern states. (This area of the United States has a large concentration of colored people.)

Insurance is the largest business of colored Americans today. There are approximately 60 life insurance companies operated by colored people, some with numerous branches throughout the United States. This number does not include the many burial associations or fraternal orders.

George A. Beavers, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, California, says this about the business:

"Age-old customs restrictions, acknowledged on almost every level of business, forced the Negro to rise above the humiliation of being a second-class citizen—just a 'Negro' customer.

"In order to secure full benefit from the hard-earned dollars he saved, which were collected by the white insurance companies, and which offered minimum insurance protection, the Negro sought to turn some of this money back into his own community.

"The Negro American sought to secure these benefits by establishing his own insurance companies. Coupled with the drive for economic security was the desire to have pride in a thriving business, thus demonstrating his right to participate fully in the American economy and be recognized as a first-class citizen."

These insurance companies have become increasingly popular with colored Americans in recent years, partly because they employ a greater number of white-collar workers than any other business, and also because they render beneficial services to colored communities with their capital. Strict state laws and supervision keep these companies on a safe and sound basis, therefore they attract many white policy holders also.

The National Negro Business League was organized in Boston, Mass., in 1900, as an outgrowth of the historic Fourth Atlanta University Conference (1898) on "The Negro in Business," at which time Booker T. Washington stressed the need of such an organization. Its general purpose was to encourage more colored people to enter business, and to patronize their business enterprises, even at some slight disadvantage. By 1921 the insurance business had grown to such great extent that the National Negro Insurance Association withdrew and became a separate organization with the late Charles Clinton Spaulding as first president. Some of the member companies are: Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.;

Louisiana Life Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.; North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N.C.; Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., and Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; Universal Life Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Victory Industrial Life Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.; Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; American Woodmen, The Supreme Camp, Denver, Colorado; Central Life Insurance Co. of Tampa, Fla.; Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich. There are other companies like the United Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York which is the largest independent insurance company owned by colored people in the State of New York; and the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co. organized in 1898 in Augusta, Georgia. The African Insurance Company, founded in 1810 in Philadelphia, Pa., was the first of such companies owned by colored people. American Home Mutual, a white owned insurance company, has a branch operated by colored personnel in Atlanta, Ga.

Pioneers in the field of casualty insurance are T. M. Alexander, W. S. Holloman, and B. F. Cofer of Atlanta, Georgia. Real estate brokers act as agents to place fire and casualty insurance on the thousands of homes built and purchased by colored citizens in Atlanta.

It will come as a surprise to many Americans to know that banking is the second largest business operated by colored Americans in the nation. Many general theories have been advanced on the "shiftlessness" of AMERICA'S 10th MAN to the extent that this stereotype has been incorporated into some textbooks. However, there is nothing in the history of the struggles of American colored people that substantiates this general assumption.

The Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., was the first banking attempt made by the emancipated people. Even though this venture failed, it was a start. It is estimated that between 1866 and 1871 about \$57,000,000 was deposited in this banking attempt. During the following years many such ventures were made only to end in failure. However, these efforts helped to instill into the colored people a desire for economic independence and the ideal of business enterprise. Today Negro banking has come of age.

During the first twenty years of the post-Civil War period the organization of banks followed in rapid succession. Some of these were: the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain United Order of True Reformers, and the Capital Savings in Washington, D. C., in 1888. The Mutual Trust Company was established in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1889; the Alabama Penny Savings and Loan Company, Birmingham, Alabama, 1890; The Nickel Savings Bank in Richmond, Va., 1896; Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Between 1899 and 1905 at least 28 banks were organized, and from 1888 to 1934 approximately 134 banks were established. Most of these were in 14 southern states and the District of Columbia. Twenty-five had been organized in Virginia, fourteen in Georgia, twelve in Mississippi, and eleven in North Carolina. Also during this period fifteen banks were established in three northern states—eight in Pennsylvania, six in Illinois, and one in Detroit, Michigan.

American colored women have shown strong leadership and have given much direction to the progress made by America's 10th Man. The late Maggie Walker of Richmond, Va. founded the St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank in 1902 and served as president for twenty-five years. She became chairman of the board when the organization was named the Consolidated Bank & Trust Company, and retained that position until her death in 1934.

Building, Loans, and Savings Associations owned and managed by colored people are located in twelve states, some of which are the Berean Savings and Loan Association, Philadelphia, Pa. organized in 1888; Berkley Citizens Mutual Building & Loan Association,

Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Broadway Federal Savings & Loan Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; Home Federal Savings & Loan Association, Detroit, Michigan; Mutual Building & Loan Assn., Durham, N.C.; New Age Building & Loan Association, St. Louis, Mo. The first of such associations was organized in Portsmouth, Va. in 1883. In 1951, there were approximately 102 credit unions chartered under state and Federal laws operated by colored people in 26 states. They exist among teachers, churches, schools and colleges, farmers, insurance companies, fraternal organizations, and some community organizations.

When the National Negro Business League celebrated its Silver Jubilee in Chicago, Ill., in 1924, it was reported that colored Americans operated 65,000 profitable businesses.

It is paradoxical to find that there are some large colored-owned businesses which employ all racial groups, and have wide distribution for their products, but do not find it in their best interest to give publicity to their ownership. Some such businesses are cattle brokerage firms, mining concerns, lumber firms, and oil fields owned for many years.

Then too there has been an "about-face" in some industries like the laundry business. Time was when individual colored Americans did most of the laundry work of the nation. Today big concerns have a monopoly in the industry and employ a larger percentage of white workers than colored. Catering service is another such business in which in years past colored cooks served most of the nation's social events, but big business moved in, and these cooks had to find other types of employment. In some southern cities colored business men owned valuable city properties in the early days, some of which remain in the family to our present day. The late Wiley Jones, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas once owned a street car company, race-track, and park in that city.

Today in new fields, certified public accountants are operating their own firms. Some have gone into public relations and handle large accounts for big business firms which manufacture nationally advertised products. Three of the better known are the Moss H. Kendrix Associates in Washington, D.C.; the Joseph V. Baker Associates, Inc. in Philadelphia, Pa.; and the Fritz Pollard Associates in New York City. There is one Wall Street investment brokerage firm in New York City, and a few stock market brokers and salesmen and women. The increasing use of well-trained colored men and women as models is a step forward from the stereotyped heads and figures once used, and large firms are discovering that their usefulness is a boost to big business. Real estate brokers and private builders have seen booming times in recent years.

Other diversified businesses owned by colored Americans throughout the United States are grocery stores, gasoline stations, cleaning plants, hotels, restaurants, dress shops, gift shops, dry goods stores, beauty salons, barber shops, and small factories manufacturing beauty products, shirts, pants, and other products. The Madame C. J. Walker Company, Poro Company, Apex Company, and Fuller Products Company are the largest of the colored owned manufacturing companies of beauty products with distribution throughout the United States. All except the Fuller Products Company have beauty schools and colleges which train hundreds of women and men each year in the art of beauty culture. These types of businesses mentioned in no way exhausts the list of private enterprises.

The southern states lead in having the largest number of Negro-owned businesses. New Orleans, La. has nearly 4,000 such businesses. This is nothing unusual for this city. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 free colored people owned businesses. By 1830 some of them had acquired sugar and cotton plantations and had money enough to send their children to France to be educated. They monopolized the shoemaker trade at that time.



INSURANCE

GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Los Angeles, California is one of the most modern of its kind in the business today. It was organized in 1925 by William Nickerson, Jr. with two associates, George A. Beavers, Jr. and Norman O. Houston, when the total colored population of the State of California was only 40,000. After being forced to move to larger quarters several times because of the rapid increase in the colored populace, they built their present new ultra-modern six-story building in 1949. Today branch offices can be found throughout the State of California, Texas, and Illinois employing thousands of competent workers. The building was designed by architect Paul R. Williams. In the lobby are murals depicting four hundred and seven years of California history, and the part colored people have played in it, designed by artists Hale Woodruff and Charles Alston of New York City. The bronze bust of Founder Nickerson was sculptured by artist Richmond Barthe. In addition to the beautiful executive and secretarial offices, there are a research and information library, auditorium, employee cafeteria, lounges, first aid and medical facilities for employees, examination services for insurance applicants in the medical laboratory, and a complete printing plant. The Company has the distinction of being the "only one of its kind" offering Ordinary Life and Industrial Life and Accident and Sickness coverage on the monthly basis solely. Many unusual benefits are offered to their policy-owners.

Left to right: **EDGAR J. JOHNSON**, Vice president-secretary, **NORMAN O. HOUSTON**, President, **GEORGE A. BEAVERS, Jr.**, Chairman of the board-treasurer, atop the Home Office building in Los Angeles.





THE SUPREME CAMP OF AMERICAN WOODMEN, founded in 1901, is one of the oldest colored fraternal life insurance companies in existence today. The modern home office is located in Denver, Colorado with branch offices in 23 states. Besides paying out millions of dollars in sick benefits, and death and accident claims they have made new homes possible for many who found no other source for financing.

INSURANCE

Prominent New York City dentist Dr. CHARLES FORD, President of the UNITED MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. since 1940. The company is the largest owned and operated by colored people in New York State. The company has 600 agents and 30 office employees, and affords mortgages and insurance protection to the people in the community.





ROBERT A. COLE, President of Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Company.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Business giant, Robert A. Cole, made a long trek from the plantation on which he was born in Mt. Carmel, Tenn., to become one of the richest men in Chicago, Ill. His story of hardship sounds something like the Booker T. Washington story. He cautiously invested his hard earned savings of \$500 in The Metropolitan Funeral System Association during the late '20's when burial associations were unpopular and recipients of bad publicity. Being the only survivor of the original Association, Robert Cole is now president of the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Company, formerly the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company. The name was changed after conflict with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York in 1953. The new modern home office erected in 1939 has experienced such rapid growth that the edifice has been enlarged to twice its original size. The beautiful new Metropolitan Funeral Parlors stands beside the Insurance Company, built and owned by Mr. Cole. The funeral home's first floor chapel accommodates 1,500 people at one time. These businesses are among the largest owned by any one colored citizen in the United States, and give thousands of jobs to workers in various capacities.



Some of the thousands of workers employed by Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Company.



ALEXANDER & COMPANY is owned by T. M. Alexander of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Alexander is a pioneer in the field of casualty insurance, who began business in 1931 as an agent for the Bankers Fire Insurance Company of Durham, N.C. Largely through his leadership the Southeastern Fidelity Casualty Insurance Co., was established and is now located in the Alexander building.



THE ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE Company was founded in 1906 by Norris Herndon Sr. Today with 1,200 employees, a fourth of whom work in Atlanta, Ga., the Company's assets run well over \$14,000,000—a capital that is steadily increasing. It is directed by a well-organized team of colored business men in Atlanta.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Memphis, Tenn., founded by Dr. J. E. Walker, a graduate of Meharry Medical School, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1949 by moving into this modern \$500,000 office building. It stands as a monument of service to the millions of colored citizens who live in the heart of the South. It has over 750 agents in nine states. Three of the city's biggest housing projects for colored citizens, Riverview, Elliston Heights, and Dr. J. E. Walker Homes—worth a total of \$14,000,000—were financed by Universal Life. Board of directors are assembled on the steps of Universal Life building. Dr. Walker is in front of line.



**BUSINESSES AND
RELATED OCCUPATIONS**

BANKING

Little did Dr. J. E. WALKER and his son A. Maceo, realize that the MEMPHIS TRI-STATE BANK which they founded in 1946 would play a role that would attract world interest. Because of the economic squeeze-play which southern racists are using in an attempt to force colored people to ignore the Supreme Court decision regarding desegregation of public schools, particularly in Mississippi, thousands have had to look to the Tri-State Bank for their economic existence. With assistance of large deposits from all parts of the United States, the Tri-State Bank has been able to avert what could have been an economic panic. Seen in front of the Bank are: A. MACEO WALKER, (r) Vice President with J. H. TURNER the bank's cashier. Dr. T. R. M. Howard is also one of the founders.



CARVER FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was founded in 1949 in New York City by a group of fifteen civic minded colored citizens who felt the need of a financial institution in the Harlem area for those who found it difficult to obtain loans from white banks. This institution which started with \$500,000 has grown tremendously and today its assets total more than five million dollars. For the first six years there was little competition, but today the banks which considered the people in the area "poor risks" are now making them attractive offers. JOSEPH E. DAVIS, President of the Association with thirty years of banking experience, is seen (center) shaking hands with the head of a group of visitors from the United Nations. Behind him can be seen Borough President HULAN JACK, and to the left is Hon. HUBERT T. DELANY, former New York City Domestic Court Justice.



THE MUTUAL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Atlanta, Ga., organized 1925, is recognized as being the largest savings and loan association in the United States managed entirely by colored personnel. John P. Whitaker, a successful builder, teacher, school administrator, and businessman, is president. The capital holdings have increased from \$8,000 in 1937 to approximately \$8,000,000 by the end of 1953, with a total of 3,670 savings members. 910 home loans were made in 1953.

The INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, D.C. was re-organized in 1934 by the late JESSE H. MITCHELL seated left talking to BENSON DOYLE MITCHELL, his son, who succeeded him as president. The bank was started with \$50,000 and 200 investors, and now has assets valued in the millions with some 30,000 investors of all races.

BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

J. H. WHEELER, President,
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, N. C.



The first colored owned building, loan, and savings association was organized in Portsmouth, Virginia in 1883.



MECHANICS & FARMERS BANK was organized in Durham, North Carolina.

MECHANICS & FARMERS BANK—Interior view—Main Office; Durham, North Carolina.

Here is seen one of the two offices in Durham, the modern Fayetteville Street Branch. The bank also has a branch at Raleigh, North Carolina.

L. D. MILTON, President,
Citizens Trust Company,
Atlanta, Georgia.



THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY of Atlanta, Georgia organized in 1921, stands second among the colored-owned banks in the United States in size and total assets and is a member of the Federal Reserve System by choice. Its success points up two very important things: Negroes have the ability to organize and operate successful banking institutions, and the Negro's credit is good. Seen here is the new \$180,000 branch opened August 1955 on Atlanta's West Side. L. D. Milton is president.

BANKING

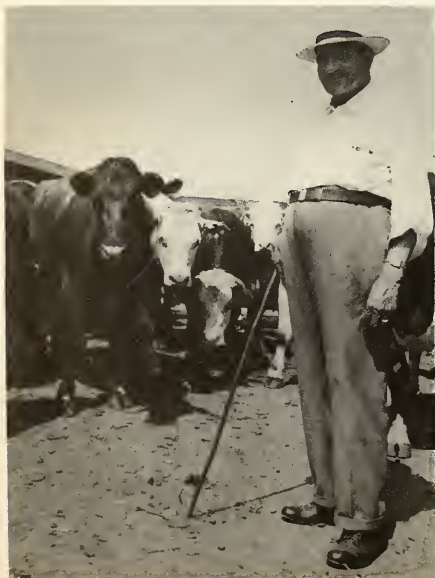
BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

Opportunities for colored men and women in the brokerage field have come about within recent years. As late as 1945 very little attention was paid to the buying market of the American colored people. At that time very little advertising of nationally known products was carried in Negro newspapers and magazines. Now that this unexploited market is recognized, bids beckon to it from all big business concerns. In 1952, NORMAN L. McGHEE of Cleveland, Ohio was the first colored American to open his own brokerage firm. PHILIP M. JENKINS (right), president of SPECIAL MARKETS, INC. was the first colored man to head his own brokerage firm in the Wall Street area of New York City. Mr. Jenkins served on the board of directors of the Mutual Investment Company of America. He is also on the board of North American Television Productions, formerly American Newsreel. Formerly he was employed by the mutual fund department of Baruch Brothers & Co., and as a mutual fund representative for Bache & Co., a large stock exchange firm. C. Benjamin Curley, a graduate of New York University School of Business Administration, with an M.A. degree, is director of the firm. In 1931, he organized the National Colored Merchants Association, Inc. to improve buying methods for small businesses. Special Markets, Inc. has fifteen salesmen—four are women. One of their special features is to interpret investments to foreign groups. Their staff is well versed in languages including, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and African and Chinese dialects. Classes in salesmanship are offered.



PHILIP M. JENKINS

FINANCE



PHILIP M. JENKINS, Pres., of Special Markets and JOHN T. PATTERSON, Jr., Vice-Pres.

CATTLE BROKER; the late CORNELIUS EVART FORD of Buffalo, N.Y. One of the leading cattle brokers in the East, once served for three years as president of the Buffalo Livestock Exchange, fifth largest in the nation. This firm buys livestock for some of the best known packing houses. The business is now run by his son, CORNELIUS E. FORD, Jr.



OFFICERS OF SPECIAL MARKETS, INC., left to right: EARLE W. FISHER, Sec., was track star at Brown University; served 42 months with the Armed Forces in Southwest Pacific; did graduate work 1 year at Howard University, Washington, D.C.; and graduated from Boston Law School, 1950. JOHN T. PATTERSON, Jr. Vice-President and Sales Manager and Manager of Mutual Funds Department, graduate of Brooklyn Law School, 1953; worked with First Investors Corp. in Wall Street (largest and oldest Mutual Fund Distributor.) During year 1954-55 he sold \$500,000 worth of securities. PHILIP M. JENKINS, President, NAUDIN J. OSWELL, Treasurer, manager of the Queensbridge Houses, second largest public housing development in the world.



FINANCE

Colored-owned producing oil wells can be found in Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Texas. Cattle-buyer JACK CAESAR (left) is listening to negotiation at oil field near Houston, Texas where some colored-owned oil wells are located.



MOSS H. KENDRIX

For the past few years, particularly since 1954, America's leading magazines and newspapers have devoted more and more space to analyses of the so-called Negro question. Even more recently, these same publications have been concerned with the increasing importance of the Negro as an economic factor on the American scene.

Several things have aroused this relatively sudden interest in the dark-skinned American, the more prominent being the Negro's own stepped-up quest for equal education and his growing economic independence.

Of great significance is his purchasing power which equals that of Canada, exceeds the value of all goods exported by the U.S. He represents a rich, growing market for the things people eat, drink, wear and use.

However, beneath this popular surface are other forces, currents that have been quite strong, but practically unknown by the general public. Among these are the individuals, the pioneers, so to speak, with vision, ability and stamina to effectually take advantage of opportunities current events and trends offer.

One among these is Moss H. Kendrix whose drive and personable bearing have served him well in his tireless pursuit of a dream. He is fired with the idea that the Negro market, toward which American industry is daily casting a more covetous eye, holds promise of heretofore unheard-of advancement for young Negro men and women seeking careers outside the old professions of law, medicine and education.

The Moss H. Kendrix organization, Washington, D.C., believes so strongly in the future of the Negro market and what it can mean to enterprising youths that Kendrix organized the National Association of Market Developers (NAMD), comprising a membership of men and women throughout the country who have been pulled in by industry to help tap this virgin source.

The need for an organization like NAMD springs from the fact that Kendrix has exerted great effort as a unit of that beneath-the-surface force to get American industry keyed to the development of the new Negro market. He is known in the conference rooms of several of the nation's outstanding industries where he has counseled businessmen on approaches to greater profits.

His public relations organization has handled assignments for the Republic of Liberia, The National Dental Association, The Coca-Cola Company, National Education Association, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, Council of Secretaries of State Teachers' Associations, Carnation Company, Southeastern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Kendrix is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and a graduate of Morehouse College. He is a member of the Capital Press Club, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, American Public Relations Association, American Teachers Association, National Education Association and National Negro Business League. Recently he was named the only male member of the National Council of Negro Women.



Public Accounting Office Serving an Interracial Clientele. A husband and wife team, Mr. CHRISTOPHER PRYOR, Jr. and Mrs. WALTON ANDREWS PRYOR, partners in the 15-year-old public accounting firm of PRYOR AND ANDREWS, New York City, at work with two of their staff members, Miss LAYUNA McEACHIN at the desk and Miss MARY DELANEY seated at the typewriter. Mr. Pryor is conferring with Mr. Maximilian Halpern while Mrs. Pryor is engaged in a discussion with Mr. Philip Halpern. The two brothers are owners of the Halpern Dental Laboratory, of New York City, one of Pryor and Andrews' clients.

REAL ESTATE and ACCOUNTING

JOHN PINKETT (center) and officers, all members of the family, operate a prosperous real-estate-insurance firm typical of hundreds owned by colored Americans in all parts of the United States.

The Callaway Realty Company in Atlanta, Georgia is an example of many colored owned and built business offices which can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the South.



In 1954 one-hundred and ninety colored beauty culturists were delegates to the 9th Annual Convention of the United Beauty Shop Owners and Teachers meeting in Paris, France. MARJORIE STEWART JOYNER, director of the Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty School in Chicago lectured at one of the demonstrations.

BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

The ROSE MORGAN HOUSE OF BEAUTY in New York City is owned by ROSE MORGAN, president of the corporation. The beautiful salon with its modern equipment is estimated at \$225,000, including every facility to make milady beautiful, and a children's room with special operators skilled in the care of children's hair. The cosmetic lines carried are those of companies owned by Miss Morgan, who in private life is Mrs. JOE LOUIS.



BEAUTY CULTURE

When GOLDEN BROWN unveiled his \$55,000 Beauty World salon in New York City to an enthusiastic crowd of 2,500 customers and celebrities from the business and entertainment fields, it was the fulfillment of a lifelong ambition. The famous Harlem hair stylist is a native Canadian. Brown attracts customers from as far away as Virginia, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. His clientele is both white and colored.

BEAUTY CULTURE

There are more than 3,500 Beauty Salons owned and operated by colored Americans. Mrs. CORDELIA GREENE JOHNSON is President of the NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS LEAGUE, INC. Many operators are graduates of the Madame C. J. Walker, Poro, and Apex Companies. These three Companies are the oldest internationally known manufacturers of beauty products, and have beauty colleges throughout the United States. They have done much to enhance the beauty, charm, and grace of the women of color. The 20 room CARMEN MURPHY'S HOUSE OF BEAUTY in Detroit, Michigan with forty-odd skilled employee-co-workers, is the most complete beauty emporium in the mid-west. Carmen Murphy, owner, offers expert attention to the hair, make-up and beauty aids, and body conditioning. To complete the overall picture of an admirable figure of a woman, a tailleur-modiste creating charming dresses and suits for milady, a designer of original hats, and a diet kitchen are included.

BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS



CARMEN MURPHY owner of CARMEN MURPHY'S HOUSE OF BEAUTY, INC. looks on as co-worker explains powder chart to internationally famous model Dorothea Towles.

BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

LEWIS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Detroit, Michigan, founded by its owner and director, VIOLET T. LEWIS in 1938, has graduated hundreds of students skilled in all phases of secretarial work. There are similar types of colleges throughout the United States.



Founder and owner of THE LEWIS BUSINESS COLLEGE in Detroit, Mich., VIOLET T. LEWIS.



Registration day at the LEWIS BUSINESS COLLEGE.



The BALDWIN ICE CREAM COMPANY

Sixteen years ago KIT BALDWIN of Chicago, Ill. was selling ice-cream from house-to-house. Today he has an ice-cream manufacturing business which brings him \$17,000 monthly.



BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

EDWARD DAVIS, owner of DAVIS MOTOR SALES in Detroit, Michigan is the only colored franchised STUDEBAKER dealer, and also the only new car automobile dealers in the United States. The business is 15 years old; has had franchise for 10 years. Mr. Davis is President of VICTORY LOAN & INVESTMENT COMPANY in Detroit, and one of its founders. He is a member of Detroit Sales Executive Club, Automobile Dealers Association, and many civic organizations. He was selected by the U.S. Navy in 1950 as one of three outstanding citizens in the U.S. to take "Honorary Cruise" to Puerto Rico; the only Negro business man selected in Detroit.



ADDISON SURLOCK whose specialty is portraits of celebrities, has been in the photography business at the same location in Washington, D.C. for more than 40 years.



In the city of Chicago, Ill. can be found some of the nation's most industrious and prosperous colored citizens, many who migrated from Tenn. and Miss. With more than 270,000 working in the labor force having a combined income exceeding \$360 million a year, there are 200,000 more who swell this income figure through their own businesses and in various professions. JUDGE H. PARKER who started 30 years ago with an idea and the courage to peddle home-made sausages now owns a half-million dollar packing business, employing 46 people. He packs 100,000 pounds weekly for 3 cities.



EDWIN JENKINS (left) owner and supervisor of **EMPIRE LINOTYPE SCHOOL** located in downtown Manhattan, New York City, trains hundreds of young men in the printing business yearly.



CORTEZ PETERS, one of the world's 4 fastest typists was given grade D as a pupil at Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C. He has won world-wide championship awards since he was 18 years. He has established three business schools; one in Washington in 1938, Baltimore and Chicago. Many graduates have successful careers.

EDUCATION IN BUSINESS



One of the oldest funeral homes in the midwest is Watkins Brothers which recently moved into a new \$200,000 establishment. Founded by Theron B. Watkins, the Watkins Funeral Home does a large volume throughout the Kansas City area. Its founder, T. B. Watkins, was long recognized as one of Kansas City's leading citizens. The 467-unit public housing project named after him recognizes the many public-spirited acts for which he was responsible. Since his death, the establishment has been carried on by his widow, (now Mrs. ROBERT SHAW). Shown above are Mr. and Mrs. SHAW and a daughter, Mrs. JOE THOMAS, in the reception room of the funeral home.

J. WALTER WILLS, Jr. inspects casket in plant of the million-dollar "House of Wills" mortuary in Cleveland, Ohio which has its own casket factory. Their casket display rooms located in a five-story former theater building are the most beautiful in the country.



IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Since the days of "Gone With the Wind" the colored people of Atlanta, Ga. have pulled themselves up by their own bootstraps and have developed an outstanding cultural and business center in the heart of the South. While most of the estimated 850 business enterprises are small, they provide white collar jobs for thousands of colored citizens. The YATES-MILTON DRUG COMPANY, located in the busy colored business community, is one of three owned by the company.



The colored-owned DIXIE HILLS BUS LINE maintains regular bus schedules for colored citizens who live in Atlanta's colored suburban areas.



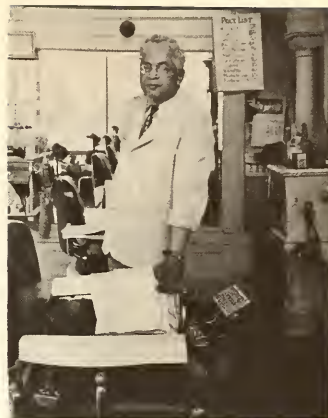
HOPKINS Book Concern in Atlanta does lucrative business.

Colored-owned Co-op grocery store in Atlanta.

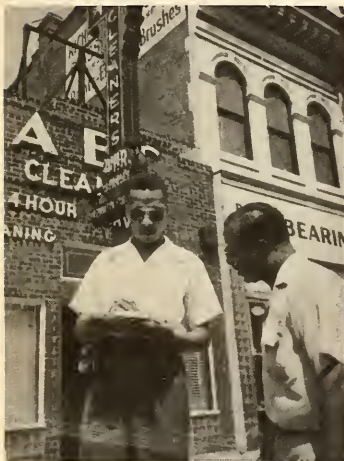
BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va. where the first colored Americans landed 336 years ago, today has 74,000. Many business enterprises of long standing such as department stores, hotels, and a bank, reflect the industrious ingenuity of the colored population. Although many still work in menial jobs, progress is being made; more than 825 have municipal jobs other than teaching, police and fire department work. Next to banking, insurance and burial businesses, barbering is the oldest type of business establishments owned and operated by colored people. Barbering offers many perplexing paradoxes. In many cities and towns throughout the South colored people have operated successful barber shops for "whites only" for many years. Typical of this is Scott's barber shop for "whites" operating in the main business section of the city for over 75 years.



R. B. SAMPSON of Richmond, Va. has run barber shop for over 42 years.



Cleaning plants like the one owned by MOSES WINSTON in Richmond, Va. can be found throughout the United States. ABC Cleaners uses 3 trucks for pick-up and delivery service.



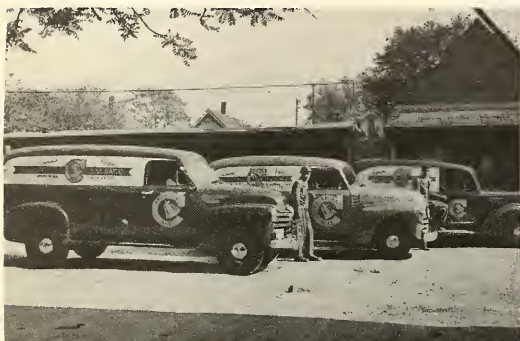
One motoring throughout the country need not be surprised to find many gas and service stations like OWENS Station in Richmond, Va.



Hattie Walker succeeded Maggie Walker, founder of St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank in 1902 in Richmond, Va. Seated is cashier RUBY COATS. Has occupied same building 50 years.

**BUSINESSES AND
RELATED OCCUPATIONS**

WILLIAM S. CANNON, Sr. is president of the CAN-NOLENE COMPANY largest of all colored cosmetics manufacturing companies in the South. Started firm 25 years ago. At present the firm is located in a modern 2 story building in Atlanta, Ga. His son, William S. Cannon, Jr. is the director of the New York office. Another son, R. O. Cannon, is vice-president and sales manager at the Atlanta office. Mr. Cannon is a graduate of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., and took graduate work in Chemistry at Columbia University in New York City.



CRAYTON'S prosperous sausage business in Cleveland, Ohio, colored-owned.



Dr. JACKSON, with daughter CLARA, opened drug store in Richmond, Va. 48 years ago.

One of a chain of drug stores owned by prominent Cleveland, Ohio business woman, FRANCES GRAY SHAUTER.

All across the nation colored citizens have forged ahead against great odds to create dignity, and respect for themselves. Ten years ago the city of Portland, Oregon was called the worst city in race relations in the North. Following the industrial boom of World War II, the city's 22,000 colored citizens found little to do. With assistance from the local Urban League, fair minded whites and conscientious colored citizens, amazing changes have taken place. They now work in more than 400 businesses that never employed colored workers before. Hospitals now function on non-segregated basis, admitting all races. A few colored owned businesses have been launched in this growing city.

BUSINESSES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS



Modern CHARLENE'S TOT SHOP is example of business opportunities for enterprising colored citizens in Portland.



Successful druggist RICHARD NEAL went to Portland, Ore. from Mississippi after the Urban League sent out nation-wide appeal for a druggist.

**BUSINESSES AND
RELATED OCCUPATIONS**



WASHINGTON, D.C. has the fifth largest colored population in the United States. Back in 1867 when there were only 4,024, many were enterprising, and owned property valued at more than \$650,000. Today 280,524 colored citizens live in the Capital City with another 100,000 living within the District limits. Not all of them work in Government service. Some of the most prosperous businesses owned by AMERICA'S 10th MAN will be found here.

Ever since ALFRED LEE opened his hay, grain, and feed store in 1830, Washington's colored populace has been business and professional minded. The HAMILTON brothers (left) PERCY and WEST have run a printing plant in the same building since 1908, closing only while both served in World War I. West Hamilton, a colonel, has taught military science at three colored colleges.



MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA, PANTS FACTORY. Prominent Martinsville colored citizens did something about employment for the youth who had nothing to look forward to except domestic work. They built pants factories.

FARMING

by Sherman Briscoe

The very real progress which Negro farmers have made since World War I has not been in the acquisition of land and the enlargement of their farms, but rather in the quality of farming and in the level of living.

Census data for the Southern region, where nearly 98 percent of all Negro farmers live, show that there were 922,914 colored farmers in the South in 1920. These farmers owned 14,076,623 acres of land valued along with the buildings at more than half a billion dollars. However, among their number were 703,555 tenants and sharecroppers.

The 1950 census enumerates only 559,090 colored farmers in this region, who own two million fewer acres, but who count among their group only 365,505 tenants and sharecroppers — a decline of almost 50 percent in this category.

The decline in tenancy has not been accompanied by a corresponding rise in ownership. In fact, there has been a decrease of 24,000 in the total number of colored owners since 1920. But the over-all quality of their farms and the improvement in their standard of living have been decidedly significant.

For example, partly as a result of Extension Service teaching, colored farmers are taking better care of their land — terracing the slopes, plowing them on the contour, having their soil tested for plant food deficiencies and then applying the proper composition of fertilizer in the right amounts.

Moreover, colored operators, like their white neighbors, have shifted from one-crop cotton or tobacco farming, and are now growing a variety of crops. Many have added peanuts, soybeans, and small grain; some are raising poultry on a commercial basis; and others are in hog and cattle production.

In order to keep pace with the need, the State Cooperative Agricultural Extension Services of the land-grant colleges have increased their Negro staffs from 300 to 860 agents and supervisors since 1920.

In addition to diversification, these agents have stressed “live-at-home” or growing your own food supply. Today, pantries and home freezers are chock-full, and even sharecroppers seldom patronize the old-fashioned missionary, except to buy salt and pepper and perhaps a little kerosene, if Rural Electrification Administration hasn't reached their farm yet with REA co-op power.

Along with Extension Service and REA, another agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has had an important hand in helping small farmers, white and colored, to improve their farming operations. That agency is the Farmers Home Administration. Since its establishment 18 years ago, it has loaned 284 million dollars to Negro farmers alone to buy farms of their own, build homes, and to buy livestock, poultry, and farm machinery.

However, it is recognized that these agencies are not fully equipped to help raise all of the 900,000 white and colored tenants and sharecroppers up to an acceptable standard of living. And the National Agricultural Advisory Commission is working on a program designed to extend more aid to these farmers in line with the long-term objective of a better American agriculture.

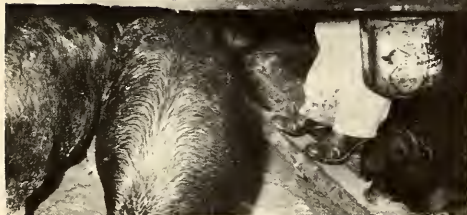
FARMING



SHERMAN BRISCOE, left, information specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. ARTHUR RAPER, author of "Preface to Peasantry" and "Tenants of the Almighty" are looking at a plaque the former received from Tuskegee Institute.



Livestock and cotton are the principal crops grown on EDWARD SCOTT'S 1,200-acre farm near Greenwood, Miss. He was once a sharecropper, but now owns one of the largest farms in Mississippi. Mr. Scott has produced as much as 1,000 bales of cotton a year. Now he places more emphasis on hogs and cattle. He is shown getting advice on swine raising from his county agent, S. L. HILTON, left.



Building terraces to help halt erosion on his farm is just one of the many modern farming practices carried on by OZRO HAMLIN, left, of Guthrie, Okla. He and his district extension agent, PAUL O. BROOKS, are comparing the height of the terrace with the rest of the land.



Alabama's largest Negro cattle farmer, CARROLL JONES, right, of Epes, is discussing some pasture improvement problems with two Extension Service officials, CORNELIUS A. WILLIAMS, left, district agent; and W. B. HILL, state leader. Mr. Jones operates 3,400 acres and keeps a beef herd of around 500 head.



Proudly showing off two chairs she reupholstered herself is Mrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS of Creek County, Okla. She got help with this project from Miss HAZEL O. KING, right, district home demonstration agent. Rural women take to home improvement projects with great enthusiasm.

FARMING



Improved houses already achieved by many Negro farmers, is the aim of all. Shown spraying his shrubbery is JERRY BARNES of Forrestville, Md. He is one of the state's most successful Negro poultry and tobacco farmers. Homes such as his are no longer a rarity among Negro farmers.



Maryland's largest Negro poultry producer is WILLIE BAKER, right, of Princess Anne, Md. He is talking over some production problems with District Extension Agent MARTIN G. BAILEY. Mr. Baker produces as many as 60,000 broilers a year.



The McCLENNY family of Wakefield, Va. on their 127-acre farm.

FARMING

IN VIRGINIA

THEODORE B. McCLENNY is typical of many young enterprising farmers to be found in various parts of the nation. Much of his time is spent raising pure breed spotted Poland China hogs. At State Fairs he has won over 100 ribbons, several State championships and one Grand Championship.



Theodore McCleNNy wants son to become a farmer. The rye field below is part of 92 acres which he has under cultivation.



Mrs. PORTIA McCLENNY raises chickens, the eggs she exchanges for groceries. Farm house has all modern conveniences.



FARMING

Not all farms are located in the South. In upstate New York, HENRY VAN BLAKE of Cobleskill leads a full well-rounded life with his family.



Mr. Van Blake delivers lecture to Animal Husbandry Club of State University's Agriculture, Home Economics Institute.



HENRY VAN BLAKE specializes in artificially bred cattle. He services 250 farmers in the Cobleskill area, breeding their cows and compiling vital statistics as a technician for the state-wide New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. He is seen at local auction posting sign showing cow was artificially bred.



Mrs. VAN BLAKE is kept busy preparing food for the deep freeze, dealing in antiques, and working on Home Bureau projects.



The Van Blakes live in 17-room Old Colonial house with modern conveniences.

FARMING

DOCTOR ON THE FARM

In addition to being one of the busiest surgeons and a militant civic leader in the State of Mississippi, Dr. T. R. M. HOWARD owns a 1220 acre farm in the all-colored town, Mound Bayou. Dr. Howard grows cotton, wheat, oats, barley, and soybeans, but takes great pride in his pedigree sheep and Hereford herd.

Dr. T. R. M. HOWARD of Mississippi is president of the National Medical Association.



Dr. Howard and his son make inspection tour of farm, with silos in the background.

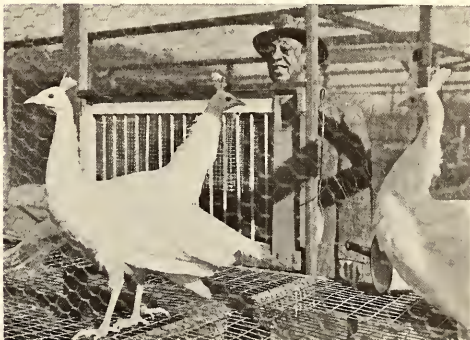


He raises hounds for hunting and has organized a sporting club.



VETERINARIAN

LOUIS E. BAXTER of Somerset, New Jersey is kept busy attending the medical needs of animals and fowl on neighboring farms. He is typical of many throughout the nation.



LOUIS E. BAXTER AT WORK





JOHN ALLEN HARRIS of Pennsylvania has made mink farming big business. He breeds Royal Silver, Black Cross, Blue Frost, and Royal Pastel. His specialty is breeding Silver Blue and Albino minks. To feed the little ferocious animals Mr. Harris added the business of processing horse meat. He makes enough horse meat for himself and to sell to neighbors for their dogs.

MR. HARRIS AND DAUGHTER

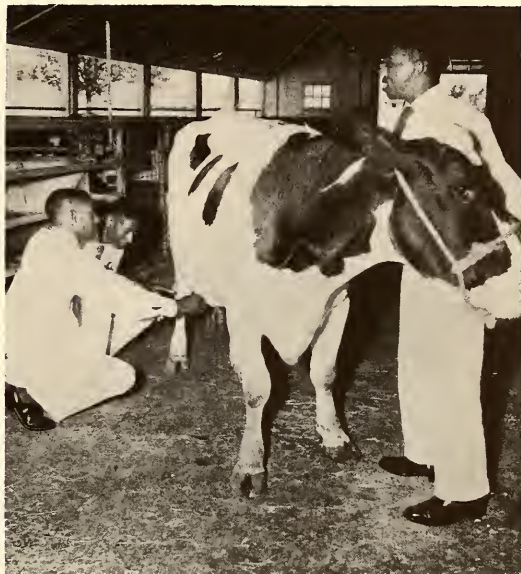
STORING HORSE MEAT FOR MINKS



NATIONAL 4-H CLUBS

The National 4-H Clubs is an organization which encourages and trains youth of all racial groups in rural communities for larger service in farming and other occupations to help meet the needs of low-income farm families throughout the United States. These youth were some of the one-hundred twenty-five of the nation's top colored 4-H Club boys and girls who attended their eighth annual Regional Camp at Howard University, Washington, D.C. in 1955. The delegates were selected because of their accomplishments to represent 350,000 of the nation's 4-H'ers, and have records of project completions which indicate that they have contributed more than \$100,000 in saving and cash earnings for themselves and their families. For example, Joseph Bouie of Quincy, Florida has grossed \$3,571 from corn, hogs and calves. Algernan Smith, a 16-year-old girl of Clinton, Kentucky has saved her parents a sizable sum by canning 720 jars of fruits and vegetables, making 117 garments for herself and other members of the family, and by painting and papering the inside of her five-room home with the help of her sister. One of the delegates from Thomaston, Alabama, Thomas Austin, 14, has saved \$576 toward his college education from money made with three fat calves and three acres of cotton. Young Vernal Sturns of Reklaw, Texas has succeeded in getting his parents started in commercial broiler production by showing them how it could be done with his own successful raising of 300 chicks. Today the Sturns family is selling 3,000 broilers every 11 weeks.

BLOCKS TELL THE STORY from the dawn of creation to the achievement of freedom and justice as dramatically presented during the Regional Camp by GEORGE FOSTER, right, associate leader of national 4-H club work. Assisting him are NATHAN GALLON, Monticello, Fla.; and BRUCE GREENE, Disputanta, Va.



MILKING the USDA research center's champion 3-year-old Holstein are WALTER BROWNING, Union, S.C.; JOHN MANNING, Summit, Miss.; and PERCY JAMES, Baker, La. Dairying is one of the major 4-H projects.

ON VOICE OF AMERICA, telling the world about the Regional Camp in Washington at Howard University are: JOHN TAYLOR, Meherrin, Va.; BOBBIE E. WADE, Almo, Tenn.; STANLEY MILLER, special events officer of VOA; MAE COATES KING, Marianna, Ark.; HAROLD SIMMONS, Indian Head, Md.; MARY NELL PERRY, Valdosta, Ga.; and P. H. STONE, camp director, Washington, D.C.



RELIGION

In looking back over the history of the religious life of AMERICA'S 10th MAN, one finds that the first attempt to found a "Negro church" took place in 1787. A young man who purchased his freedom, Richard Allen of Philadelphia, wanted to form a "Negro church," but was met with protests from both white and colored people. Up to this time in many sections of the country galleries were reserved for colored worshippers in mother churches. Where there were few Negroes, they were allowed to be seated around the wall. Whites did not consider it expedient to have colored churches independent of theirs. It has been said that the doors of churches in the United States through the years since the founding of the "Negro church" have been closed tighter than the doors of Labor and Industry. However, methods are being sought to open these doors again. For example, one of the primary concerns of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States and other organized religious bodies today is bringing about closer Christian fellowship between the two races and it is true that our great Nation was founded on democratic principles guaranteeing freedom of worship for all.

Richard Allen, like a few others, objected to the treatment and also the denial of participation in the services in the mother churches. Once while praying in church, he and two fellow worshippers were almost dragged from their knees because they had taken the "wrong" seats in the church. They left the church with intentions never to return, and later founded the Free African Society. Differences in opinion on the type of religion best suited for the colored people resulted in a split in the Free African Society. Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Absalom Jones, his friend, founded the St. Thomas African Protestant Episcopal Church. Richard Allen became the first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Their influence spread and in 1821 the African Methodist Zion Church was established with James Varick the first Bishop. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church came into existence in the South in 1870.

The Negro Baptists began to establish independent churches in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The first was the Harrison Street Baptist Church in Petersburg, Va. in 1776. Today these two, the Methodist and Baptist denominations, have the largest membership of colored Americans. Denominational institutions of higher learning have developed from the early determination of the colored people to exert their own leadership. To name a few — Morris Brown College of Atlanta, Georgia developed by Bishop W. J. Gaines;

Wilberforce University in Ohio controlled by the African Methodist Church; Morehouse College in Atlanta, controlled by Baptists, The Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Arkansas, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C. More recently the Catholics and the Seventh-day Adventists have established colleges for colored people, and also maintain many parochial schools throughout the United States.

All colored people did not benefit from church organization at its inception. On large plantations in the South there were many religious gatherings, often held in the open, lead by some one among them who had a little education and had been taught something about the Bible. Where permission was not granted for these meetings, they stole away to secret meeting places which had been announced in advance by songs of the plantation workers. Thus such songs as "Steal Away," "Down By The Riverside," "Great Camp Meeting," etc. were born and remain alive today as Negro Spirituals.

After the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation the "Negro Church" grew rapidly under leadership which had been developed on the plantation. During the crucial adjustment of the Reconstruction period the "Negro Church" served more as a social agency than as a religious organization in accommodating the Negro to his subordinate position in Southern society. The "Negro Church" was even more than that. It developed leadership for many business, civic, political, fraternal, and educational organizations which exist today. Dramatic ability and the gift of singing were given a chance to develop.

In many rural areas in the United States today the church is the center of all religious, social and civic life for the colored people.

The Congregational and the Presbyterian churches also attracted colored Americans early in their history in the United States. Today church membership extends to many other denominations. To name a few: The Seventh-day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Moravian, National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'i, Christian Scientists, Lutheran and various Holiness (Church of God) denominations. In recent years some have become members of the Salvation Army Mother Church.

There are also "spiritualist" churches and other cults or sects which are more numerous in the North than in southern states. The reason for this seems to be attributed to the physical and mental relief received by a large segment of the migrant colored population who find adjustment to large northern urban areas overwhelming. The same, to some extent, seems to account for the large number of "store front" churches in large cities of the North and West. There membership is made up largely of migrants who find the large congregations "cold" and "unfriendly."

The Catholic Church, which enjoys no great amount of popularity in the southern states, is in recent years attracting more colored people. This is partly due to its defense of AMERICA'S 10th MAN'S right to participate fully in American life. The clergy has been as vocal in some parts of the South as in the North. Then, too, they have realized the effect of family disorganization in the mobilization of the Negro, and have made positive contributions toward the educational and recreational problems of the youth, especially in the

large cities. Protestant denominations are following this example to some extent. Very few colored Americans belong to the Quaker movement, although oddly enough they were the ones most active in the "underground" movement before the Emancipation.

There are also approximately 350,000 Black Jews in the United States, New York City having the largest membership.

The pattern of church attendance and participation of the colored populace follows the general pattern of religious participation in the United States today. It is estimated that about 60% of all Americans are affiliated with religious groups. The 1936 census showed that there were 38,303 "Negro churches." There were 7,000,000 Negroes who did not belong to any church.

A number of national church denominations in the United States have denounced racial discrimination within the churches as being unchristian. However, integration, with a few isolated exceptions, has not taken place to any significant extent. The Riverside Church in New York City has had colored members for a long time, and also soloists in its choir.

The Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches which met in Evanston, Ill., in 1954 declared its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, color or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of men and with the nature of the Church of Christ. The Assembly urges the churches within its membership to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society.

Dr. J. OSCAR LEE, Executive Director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States since 1951. Dr. Lee is editor of Interracial News Service and the Race Relations Sunday packet. Author of "A Manual for Cooperative Work in Race Relations."



RANKING CHURCHMEN



Bishop D. WARD NICHOLS (right) and Rev. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE. Rev. Blake is President of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. representing 30,000,000 communicants. Bishop Nichols is Vice Chairman of the General Board of the National Council of Churches. He is also Secretary of the Bishops Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and presides over the First Episcopal District with 1,175,000 members.



BETHEL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in San Francisco, California is one of the oldest colored churches on the west coast.

One of the oldest colored Baptist churches in the South is the FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH in Richmond, Va., organized in 1830. This church sent the first colored missionary, Lott Carey, to Africa.



Block-long CORY CHURCH in Cleveland, Ohio is the largest in the mid-west. It has a swimming pool in its bosement.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Detroit, Mich.

RELIGION



BETHEL AME CHURCH
in Detroit, Mich.

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH in New York City is a well organized institution of activity within itself. Founded in 1808 the membership has grown to 8,600 members. The renowned late Rev. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, SR. pastored the church for twenty-nine years, and was succeeded by his son who is a United States Congressman. Rev. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. is seen here receiving for the church the \$14,000 Coptic Golden Cross from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, HAILE SELASSIE during his visit to the United States in 1954.

RELIGION

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Dr. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President of Morehouse College and one of the nation's foremost scholars, was one of the key speakers when the World Council of Churches met in Evanston, Illinois in 1954. He proclaimed that a non-segregated church and social economic justice for all men are urgent because we preach a universal gospel that demands that our deeds reflect our theory.



Rev. PETER K. DAGADU greets Dr. W. H. JERNAGIN of Washington, D.C., world traveler and an active member of all phases of the Baptist denomination since 1899 when he became president of the first state BYPU Convention organized under the National Baptist Convention. Has been pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Washington since 1912.



MRS. ROSA PAGE WELCH, International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, U.S.A. was an accredited visitor at the meeting in Evanston.



Dr. OLIVIA PEARL STOKES is Director of the Department of Religious Education of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, which represents the united Protestant forces of approximately 1800 churches working together through eleven major denominations within the Commonwealth. In the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches, Dr. Stokes serves as a member of the Commission on General Christian Education, the Committee on Administration and Leadership, and the Committee on Youth Work.



Dr. HOWARD THURMAN, Dean of Marsh Chapel and Professor of Spiritual Resources and Disciplines at Boston University, Boston, Mass., is head of a six member board of preachers. This significant appointment was made in 1953 when President Harold C. Case announced the new religious program intended to create an interracial, interdenominational religious center for the campus and community. Dr. Thurman has been leader of Fellowship Church of All Peoples in San Francisco, California for the past eleven years. He returns each summer to participate in the work of the church and to advise students of Theology from Boston University who interne at Fellowship Church to learn how to develop churches without interracial barriers. The renowned philosopher, lecturer, and author was Fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education in 1929; chairman of pilgrimage of friendship to India, Burma, and Ceylon 1935-36 under auspices of the World Student Christian Federation. He has been Dean of the Chapel at Howard University in Washington, D.C.



Mrs. ABBIE E. JACKSON, AME Zion, was Consultant for her denomination at the Evanston Conference, 1954.



Rev. PHILIP POTTER of the Methodist Church in Haiti addressing the body at the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill.



Rev. MARY G. EVANS, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Community Church in Chicago, Ill., believes that a woman makes a good preacher and a better community. During the eighteen years she has been at this church over \$500,000 has been collected. She receives no salary, but a love offering is given to her. The church has a modern community center with free medical, education, and recreation facilities available to all faiths. Has a playground and sun deck for children and young people atop her new building. For 25 years she was a traveling evangelist. In 1913, while a delegate to the world Sunday School convention in Switzerland, she visited the Holy Land and was baptized in the River Jordan.



St. Philip's Episcopal Church, one of the oldest churches of this faith in New York City, founded for colored people. Father SHELTON HALE BISHOP is seen as he greets worshippers leaving the church.

RELIGION

Rabbi WENTWORTH A. MATTHEW (center below) of New York's Royal Order of Ethiopian Hebrews holds the Torah. He is surrounded by Elders. Rabbi Matthew, a native of Logos, West Africa, organized the religious group of Black Jews in New York City 35 years ago. They are a prosperous group who band together and usually marry among themselves. Their children are taught to read and write Hebrew in special schools after regular school hours. Black Jews can be found in a few other cities in the U.S.





Colored nuns are not uncommon in New Orleans and other parts of the nation. Here MOTHER MARY PHILIP, Superior General of the Order of the Holy Family, poses with four sisters of the 112 year old order. In New Orleans, La., often called a Catholic City, colored citizens today form a large and influential segment of this faith. Since the founding of the city in 1699, priests and nuns labored zealously to convert the slaves, many of whom abandoned the religion after Emancipation. The Archdiocese of New Orleans now has the second largest colored membership in the United States. Holding first place is the estimated 60,000 membership of the Diocese of Lafayette covering the vast rural areas of Louisiana in the west and north. The educational work of the Catholics among colored people in this area began back in the early 1700's. Because of their militance, educational advancement for the colored people of this faith has seen steady growth, and large institutions of learning have been built.

Bishop JOSEPH O. BOWERS at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi gives his Episcopal blessing at end of the consecration ceremonies held in Our Lady of the Gulf Church, Bay St. Louis, Miss., April, 1953. Left is Cardinal Spellman of New York City.



RELIGION

Today, racial integration in churches is taking place slowly. Attorney J. ERNEST WILKINS, SR., Assistant Secretary of Labor, was elected president of the Methodist Judicial Council in 1956, and became the first colored layman to hold this high post in the Methodist denomination.



YALE graduate, Rev. ROLAND HEACOCK was asked to pastor the First Congregational Church at Staffordville, Conn. in 1950. He has had a long, outstanding career; was pastor of St. John's Church in Springfield, Mass. for 17 years.

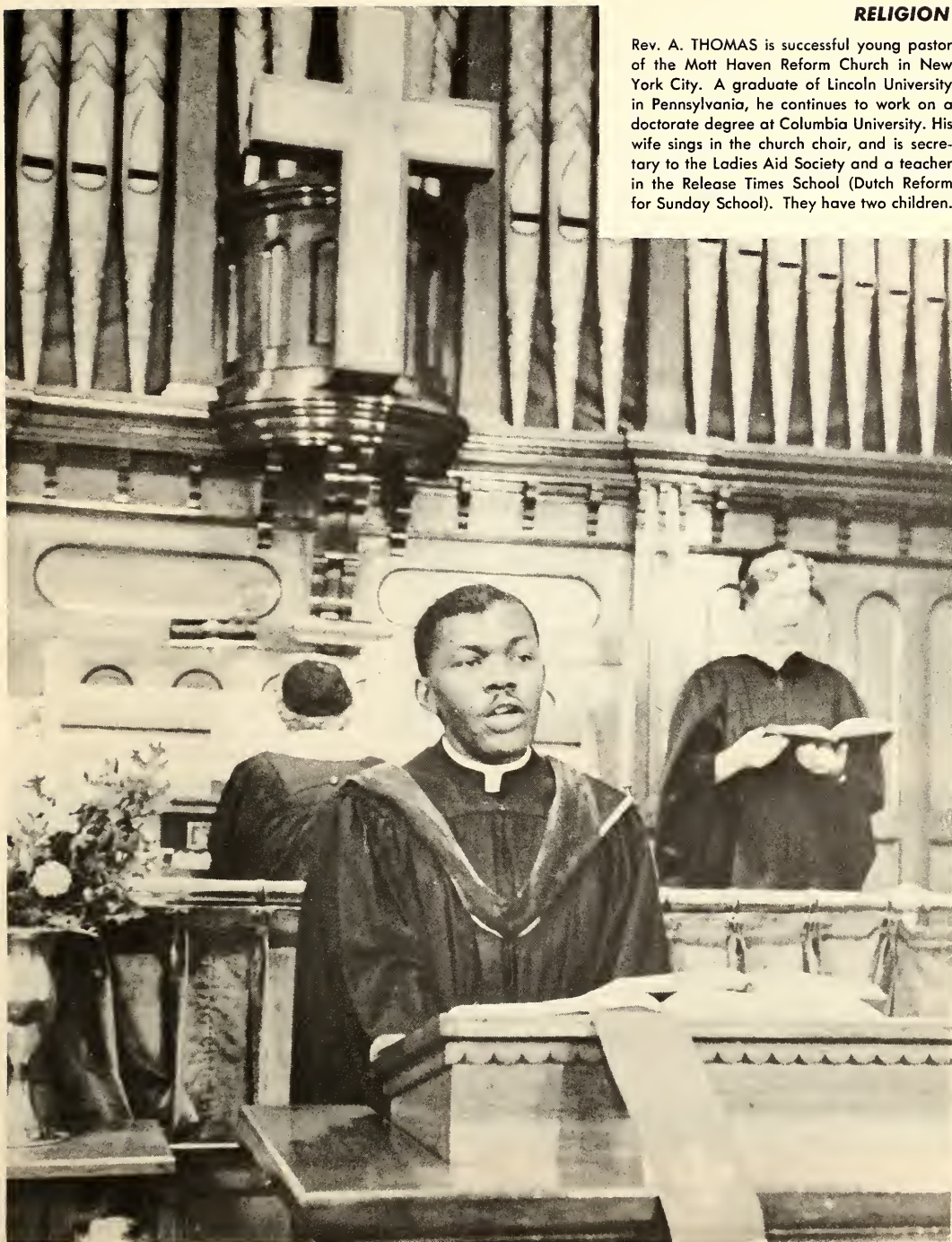
The beautiful RIVERSIDE CHURCH in New York City has had an integrated congregation for many years. Many outstanding colored soloists have been featured singers with its choirs.



Before Mrs. VERA GASKIN and her family moved to the little city of Norwich, N.Y., the First Baptist Church had all-white membership. She joined the church and became organist. Holds the master's degree in music; is a native of Petersburg, Virginia.

RELIGION

Rev. A. THOMAS is successful young pastor of the Mott Haven Reform Church in New York City. A graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, he continues to work on a doctorate degree at Columbia University. His wife sings in the church choir, and is secretary to the Ladies Aid Society and a teacher in the Release Times School (Dutch Reform for Sunday School). They have two children.



RELIGION

Rev. THOMAS of Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church at Parish House with members. His wife is pouring tea.



Rev. ROBERT E. BILHIMER (center) pastored the Cedar Manor Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y. before colored people moved into the neighborhood. When colored people began attending the church, Rev. Bilhimer stayed by choice. Under his consecrated efforts the church doubled its membership seen here. He and his family were sent to Geneva, Switzerland on a mission for the World Council of Churches in 1954.



The New World Society Assembly whose members are known as Jehovah's Witnesses number about 510,000 throughout the world. Their membership in the United States of 153,000 includes approximately 20,000 Negroes. Above is part of 150,000 Jehovah's Witnesses who attended the 1953 World Convention held at Yankee Stadium in New York City.

ORGANIZATIONS

It is no miracle that AMERICA'S 10th MAN has become part of the warp and woof of American life today. It was largely a case of pulling himself up by his own boot straps. Farsighted women as well as men have been aware of the strength of united action. Much of the credit is due the early "Negro church" from which many national Negro organizations sprang. The earliest of these were burial societies and secret fraternal orders.

One of the oldest and most powerful secret orders today is the I.B.P.O.E. of W. (Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World) organized fifty-seven years ago. J. Finley Wilson was the Grand Exalted Ruler for thirty years and guided the Order from its small beginning to a great power in directing affairs of colored people in all phases of American life. Today the Elks have 1400 lodges and 1000 temples with Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia as their Grand Exalted Ruler. This Order had the largest representation of colored Americans at the United Nations Organization in San Francisco, California in 1945.

The National Negro Business League, Inc. organized in 1900, with many varied business organizations following, did much for the Tenth Man's economic advancement.

To name a few other pioneering organizations: National Negro Insurance Association, National Negro Bankers' Association, Independent National Funeral Directors' Association, National Tailors' Association, National Beauty Culturist League, Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, National Association of Head Waiters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Technical Association, National Press Association, National Association Negro Musicians, National Equal Rights League, International Council—Women of the Darker Races, National Health Circle for Colored People, Inc., and The Universal Negro Improvement Association.

The college fraternities and sororities have contributed much to the development of civic and social leadership. Alpha Phi Alpha organized in 1906 is the oldest college fraternity, and Alpha Kappa Alpha organized in 1908 is the oldest college sorority.

In the vanguard for professional advancement were the National Medical Association, organized in 1895; National Dental Association organized in 1918; National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses organized in 1908 (now integrated into the American Nurses Association); National Bar Association organized in 1932. The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. was organized in 1935 to promote and protect the interests of business women. Mrs. Effie Diton was the national organizer, and Mrs. Ollie Porter of New York City was first president.

Today American organizations in fields of medicine, science, labor unions, women's activities, and some college and honorary fraternities have opened their membership to colored Americans. Notable among the National honorary fraternities is Phi Beta Kappa whose membership consists of some of the highest rated scholars in the country. More than three hundred colored Americans have been awarded Phi Beta Kappa keys.

HISTORY OF THE NAACP

By Henry Lee Moon

In the tenth year of the Twentieth Century, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was born. Destined to become the Negro's most effective instrument in the battle to win full citizenship rights, this organization came into being as the result of a call issued on the centennial of Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909, in the hope of developing "a large and powerful body of citizens" to challenge racial inequalities in American life.

The famous Lincoln Day Call, marking the beginning of the NAACP 45 years ago, was initiated by Mary White Ovington and written by Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of the fiery Boston Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison. All in all there were 53 leading educators, publicists, social workers and religious leaders who signed the Call. Only two of these survive today—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. John Haynes Holmes.

In the four decades that have passed, the NAACP has grown from a small group formed to protest man's injustice to his fellow man, to a nationwide mass organization with a membership of thousands of Negro and white Americans in forty-five states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska. Through its steady growth and its relentless attacks on racial segregation and discrimination on every front, the NAACP has become recognized as the nation's foremost spokesman for civil rights and a leading champion of human freedom throughout the world.

THREE LINES OF ATTACK

In the struggle for a society of complete equality for all individuals, the Association operates on three main fronts—legislative, educational and legal. The legislative program, seeking enactment of civil rights and other social welfare legislation, has consistently worked for an effective cloture rule to curb the Senate filibuster which thus far has blocked passage of civil rights measures. The NAACP has mobilized more than 50 national church, civil, labor, fraternal, professional and minority group organizations in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to support its drive for civil rights legislation and limitation of the destructive filibuster.

The legal staff of the NAACP, widely known and respected throughout the North and South, has pushed steadily forward, cracking the barriers of discrimination in every field. Largely through the courageous efforts of the NAACP legal department, Jim Crow has begun its exit from education, housing, travel, employment and armed forces. NAACP attorneys have been victorious in 33 out of 36 cases carried to the United States Supreme Court, winning such notable decisions as those banning racial segregation in public education, establishing for Negro citizens the right to a "free and unfettered" ballot, justice in the courts, freedom of residence and freedom from Jim Crow in interstate travel.

OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

There are many notables among the officers and Board members of the NAACP. The distinguished lawyer, Arthur B. Spingarn, is president, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias is chairman of the Board. Dr. Robert C. Weaver is vice-chairman of the Board. Among the Board of Directors are Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Carl Murphy, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Walter Reuther, Hon. Theodore M. Berry, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, and Dr. S. Ralph Harlow. Distinguished NAACP vice-presidents include Rabbi Judah Cahn, Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein II, Senator Wayne Morse, A. Philip Randolph, and Willard S. Townsend.

The Executive Secretary for 24 years was the late Walter White, who died on March 21, 1955. Mr. White gave a total of 37 years to the work of the Association, joining the staff as an assistant secretary in 1918. He was succeeded on April 11, 1955, by Roy Wilkins, who had for many years been Mr. White's assistant. Other executive officers include Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Madison Jones, special assistant for housing; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Clarence Mitchell, director of Washington Bureau; and James W. Ivy, editor of *The Crisis*, NAACP official organ.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE



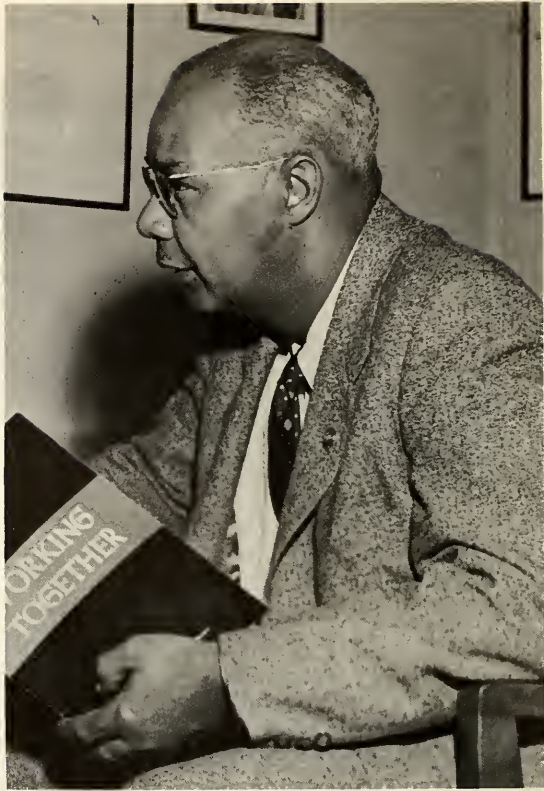
NAACP BIG FOUR: Top executives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People confer on a policy problem. Seated, l. to r.: ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary; the late WALTER WHITE, executive secretary for 24 years; THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel. HENRY LEE MOON, director of public relations, is standing.

ORGANIZATIONS

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The National Urban League was organized in 1910 to help the large number of colored people who migrated to northern cities from the south find work. Today their national program includes labor problems all over the United States. LESTER B. GRANGER, Executive Director of the organization is responsible for the coordination of the many branches of the League in addition to spear-heading new employment openings for the colored people. The organization has made jobs for an estimated 30,000 during its years of existence. Mr. Granger, former Special Consultant to The Secretary of Navy, is Chairman of the U.S. Committee of the International Conference of Social Work and also serves on the Federal Council on Employment Security.

LESTER B. GRANGER, Executive Director.



At the popular 1955 Ball, Savoy Ballroom, New York City, two of the many outstanding judges are seen as STEVE ALLEN of the "Tonight" television show crowns the Queen of the Ball while movie star, singer EARTHA KITT looks on.

Some of the Guild members in costume. MOLLIE MOON, president, organized the Guild in 1946.





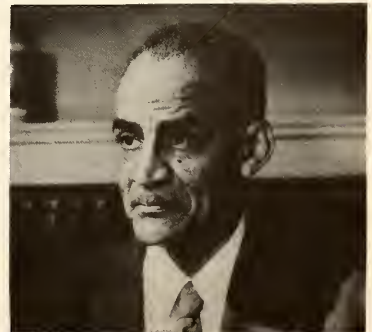
THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY was founded in 1916 by the eminent scholar, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a supervisor of education in the Philippines in the early twenties. At that time he glimpsed the importance of race and color as factors in world politics, and set about to perpetuate the achievements of the American Negro. In New York, Negro History Week is recognized by the governor of the State and the Mayor, who issue annual proclamations. For many years the Superintendent of Schools has issued a directive to all the schools in Manhattan calling attention to the need for recognition of the contributions made by Negroes. Similar efforts have been made in other cities by members of the many branches throughout the nation. The official publication is THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN.

JAMES EGERT ALLEN, treasurer and program coordinator, New York Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, speaking during Negro History Week.



**ADAM HAT WELFARE FUND
GRANTS URBAN LEAGUE FELLOWSHIP FOR STUDY**

ELIAS LUSTIG, board chairman of Adam Hat Company, presenting \$2400 check for a fellowship grant to **R. MAURICE MOSS**, (center) associate executive director of the National Urban League. This check, representing the sixth annual renewal of the grant, provides student's tuition and maintenance for graduate study in sociology and economics. Also shown is **JULIUS A. THOMAS**, (right) the League's industrial relations director.



EUGENE KINKLE JONES, one of the organizers of the National Urban League.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEGRO WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

As far back as history goes, people have banded themselves together in the interest of various causes, be they social, religious, political or what not. This has no less been true of the Negro woman in the United States. She organized herself in the cotton fields, in the kitchens, on the farms, where she met secretly to pray to her God for grace, guidance, deliverance and for wisdom. In each case of an organization she was trying to teach herself to help others. Finally in 1906 these small interest groups known as clubs, with civic, social, church, literary, art, et cetera interests banded together to form the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Their program is to unify the efforts of all club women, to train Negro women in the organization for themselves and use of their time in making a way for others. Their motto is "Lifting as we work."

As time marched on, Negro women began to organize themselves around a given interest or project, such as the church. Women of a given denomination became national to bring the force of their thinking, promotion, and action to bear upon the whole. Fraternal organizations organized locally, but with a common interest, an opportunity for self expression, a pooling of thought, became national in scope. College women who because of their keen interest in the advance of themselves and others and because the doors of social activities in institutions of higher learning were closed to them, banded themselves together to form the sisterhood to their men's groups, known as sororities. These became national in scope. The doors were closed to the Negro women in the professional organizations. Although they were prepared and giving service in their chosen fields, they were not accepted in the social and improving organized groups of nurses, teachers, social workers, et cetera. These national organizations, all with the same aims and goals — to better the life of the Negro woman by projecting her into every phase of life — found they were all hammering at the same door with forceful knocks, but not all at once, in the same spot. So in 1935 a small group of women called together the heads of seven national organizations of Negro women and out of their meeting came the National Council of Negro Women — a great force of action equipped with understanding and courage to face the ever growing problems of a rapidly changing world.

These two great organizations of Negro women, The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc. and the National Council of Negro Women pledged to make a lasting contribution to all that is finest and best in America. They have not only made themselves a place in the United States, but have become totally integrated with the club, fraternal and national affairs of the world. The Negro woman has opened the eyes, ears, and hearts of all people of the world and given them an understanding of the power they have in organization.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN, INC. was the result of the merger of the National Colored Women's League and the National Federation of Afro-American Women July 21, 1896, in Boston, Mass. MARY CHURCH TERRELL of Washington, D.C. was the first president. The women who organized this Association recognized the handicaps of all women in social, industrial, and educational opportunities, but were especially interested in the problems of women of color who had the added disadvantage of discrimination because of race and economic status. They set forth to elevate all levels of community life with the aim of relieving existing social evils. At the 58th anniversary and 29th Biennial convention of the Association held in Washington, D.C. in 1954, the 1200 delegates enrolled from 44 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Haiti represented a membership of 200,000 members. The projects and institutions owned and supported by the Association throughout the United States are many, consisting of homes for working girls, homes for delinquent girls, training schools for delinquent girls, libraries, day nurseries, homes for the aged, training schools for the aged, summer camps for boys and girls, orphanages, and training schools for boys and girls. The National Association of Colored Women, Inc. functions through organized rural and city clubs affiliated with state and regional associations which are members of the national body. Among the major projects sponsored by the NACW, Inc. are the main-

tenance of the Frederick Douglass home at Anacostia, D.C.; the sponsorship of the Hallie Quinn Brown Scholarship Fund; and the National Headquarters housed in the \$25,000 building in Washington, D.C. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, the Association's 8th president made the purchase of this building her principal project during her administration. Dr. MARY F. WARING of Chicago, Illinois, fourth president, was the proponent of an accredited health program for the NACW, Inc.

A major department of the NACW, Inc. is the National Association of Colored Girls, organized by the ninth president, Mrs. SALLIE W. STEWART of Indiana. Through this department, girls are trained for membership in the parent body and oriented into methods of community work.

National Notes, the organization magazine, founded by Mrs. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, fifth president, in 1906, is published at the national headquarters building.

The National Association of Colored Women, Inc. has long been in the vanguard for giving leadership to women who take prominent roles in the political, civic, and religious activities of our nation.

Mrs. ELLA P. STEWART, of Toledo, Ohio, the organization's fourteenth president, was sent on a mission to the Far East by the United States Department of State in 1954.



Mrs. IRENE McCOY GAINES, fifteenth President of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., and one of the vice presidents of the National Council of Women of the United States, places a wreath on the tomb of The Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

ORGANIZATIONS

WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUBS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, founder of the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, organized the National Council of Negro Women in 1935 and established the national headquarters in Washington, D.C. The internationally known leader and educator was honored at the Council's twentieth year celebration in Washington, February 1955 for her dynamic leadership as president of the Council for sixteen years, and for her untiring fight for human rights. Dr. DOROTHY B. FEREBEE was the second president, and Mrs. VIVIAN CARTER MASON is the third. The organization has grown to a membership of 800,000 with chapters throughout the United States.



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, founder and first president of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. was the first woman to receive the Medal of the Legion d'Honneur of the Republic of Haiti in 1948. Seen here in Port-au-Prince presenting this medal is ANTONIO VIEUX; MAURICE LAUDUN, Chief of Protocol, is holding box while Mme. FORTUNA GUERY and PIERRE BOUCHEREAU look on. Mme. Guery is Haiti's representative in Women's International Affairs.



**WOMEN'S
CIVIC
CLUBS**

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK has a membership of some of the city's most civic minded women. This committee of women made a survey of New York City's housing needs and are seen here with President **ETHEL E. WORTIS** presenting the report to Manhattan Borough President, Hon. **HULAN JACK**. Between them is member Dr. **MARY HUFF DIGGS**, Assistant Professor at Hunter College in charge of the social curriculum.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN (an affiliate of the International Federation of University Women) has membership of women graduates from the top-rated American universities. In the picture are some of the members of the New York City Branch, Inc. who attended a National Convention held in Atlantic City, N.J. Second from left is Mrs. **DIXON RYAN FOX**, Executive Director of the Branch and Mrs. **A. F. WILSON**, vice-president; sixth is Mrs. **HARRY CRUM**, a past president; eighth is **LUCILLE A. CHAMBERS** who has served on the International and Social Studies Committees.



ORGANIZATIONS



THE LONG ISLAND COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC. is one of the most outstanding branches of this national organization. Organized in 1945 by LUCILLE A. CHAMBERS who served as the first president, the Long Island Council received the Silver Service award from the National office in Washington, D.C. March 1956 for the most outstanding service rendered the community. Seen here are the speakers of the fifth annual Archives Luncheon of the Long Island Council which was inaugurated by the first president (center). Mrs. J. C. EVANS, internationally known clubwoman and former president of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES (seated second from left) was the principal speaker. Seated to her left is RUTH SCOTT of Philadelphia, then Regional Director of the N.C.N.W., Inc. To the left of the organizer is J. IDA JIGGETTS, author; and Mrs. JEAN SMALLBACH, Director of Civilian Defense for the Borough of Queens, New York City. Standing (center left) is BEBE HYSLOP, third President of Long Island Council; to her left, THOMASINA W. NORFORD, former Consultant on minority affairs for the United States Department of Labor.



WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUBS

Among the many great club women of our day, LELIA WALKER, wife of Dr. J. E. WALKER of Memphis, Tennessee was known for her many philanthropic deeds. Her son, A. MACEO WALKER and daughter JOHN-EITA WALKER KELSO (center) are seen with trophy given their mother posthumously by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. At left is Dr. T. R. M. HOWARD of Mound Bayou, Miss., President of the National Medical Association, and Attorney BENJAMIN HOOKS (right) of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Walker gave the Women's federated clubs of Memphis the Lelia Walker Clubhouse; Hammond Organ and Chickering Concert Grand piano and robes for junior and senior choirs to the Mississippi Boulevard Christian Church of which Rev. BLAIR T. HUNT is pastor. The Walker family with four others founded the \$100,000 church.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUBS

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS was organized in 1926 by Mrs. Henry R. Butler, Sr. of Atlanta, Georgia to secure for colored children the best possible education in the bi-racial systems of public education. The Congress functions in eighteen states and the District of Columbia with an approximate membership of 175,000. Their national publication is OUR NATIONAL FAMILY.



Mrs. CHARLES L. WILLIAMS of Miami, Fla., President of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, delivering the President's Annual Message to the 28th annual convention at Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma, June 1954. Dynamic Mrs. Williams has served as advisor on many White House Conferences on Child Affairs; is one of the Regional Directors for Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; a teacher at Booker T. Washington High School in Miami, Fla. and wife of the principal of this school; the mother of two daughters, and has three grandchildren.



Mrs. H. H. HUGGINS, first president of the Louisiana Chapter.

LOUISIANA CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS IN RECENT SESSION.



This group has grown from 500 to over 5000 paid members. Present President is Mrs. EDDIE JONES of Shreveport, La. Mrs. Huggins secured local and national recognition for Parents in Louisiana during her term as President. Picture was taken in front of a modern public school for colored children in Baton Rouge, La.

ORGANIZATIONS

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES



THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, composed of National Councils and individual members, is an affiliate of the International Council of Women, Inc. Here LUCILLE A. CHAMBERS, a member, (hat on) is seen with the president, AMADA NIVAR DE PITTALUGA (center) and members of the Council of Women of the Dominican Republic. She was guest of honor at a luncheon.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

The National Conference of Christians and Jews was established in 1928. In the intervening years it has carried on a nation-wide program for better human relations.

This program is established on a year-round basis through offices in 62 major cities. Last year these offices arranged over 75,000 programs for 12,700 schools, 890 colleges, 8,500 churches and synagogues, 2,500 women's clubs, 1,650 service clubs, 1,500 youth groups and 525 national community organizations. In the field of leadership training it conducted nearly 10,000 institutes, workshops and group leader conferences. Through its audio visual education program it promoted or sponsored more than 30,000 showings of educational films.

Its national co-chairmen are Benjamin F. Fairless, former chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corporation; James F. Twohy, west coast industrialist; and Roger W. Straus, board chairman of the American Smelting and Refining Co. Dr. Everett R. Clinchy is the president of the organization.

The purpose of the Conference is: "— To promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideas of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships." (NCCJ By-Laws)

ORGANIZATIONS



THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

ALBERT M. GREENFIELD (left), realtor, financier and philanthropist, presents illuminated parchment scrolls to Nobel Prize winner Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE, Under Secretary of the United Nations, and to Chancellor HENRY T. HEALD of New York University, in recognition of their services to the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The presentation by Mr. Greenfield brought to a climax the ceremonies dedicating the Building for Brotherhood, new national headquarters of the Conference, which was held recently (Nov. 11) at Carnegie Hall and at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Building for Brotherhood was made possible by a gift of \$1,000,000 from the Ford Motor Co. Fund.

Dr. DEBORAH PARTRIDGE (right), of the Department of Education, Queens College, participated with a group of scholars in a symposium on "Caste and Class" sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, as a highlight of the ceremonies dedicating the Building for Brotherhood, new headquarters of the Conference at 43 West 57th Street. Chairman of the symposium was Professor A. B. HOLLINGSHEAD (center) of Yale University.



JACKIE ROBINSON as moderator at a symposium on "Youth In Action for Brotherhood" sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Washington, D.C. Left to right: Peter Kramer, New York; Diane Pollock, Massachusetts; Bernie Radziewicz, Brooklyn; and William Renuart, Miami. Mrs. ROBINSON helped in the discussions by high school and college students from various sections of the country.

CARE, INC.

CARE, the international, non-profit welfare organization helps distressed people everywhere disregarding color, race, religion and creed. Founded in 1946 by several groups, CARE has delivered approximately 15,000,000 packages of food, clothing, books, medical supplies and tools to people in 60 different nations. The organization employs many colored Americans in important posts at home and abroad.



Kindergarteners at the United Presbyterian Mission School in the city of Mansoura, Egypt, are obviously enchanted by the CARE children's book packages they received as a gift from various American donors. RUDOLPH ADAMS, CARE staff assistant, made the delivery to the school, which is supported by the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. and has 600 pupils. All study English as a second language from kindergarten through the grades.



The library of the Trained Nurses Association of India is increased by a gift from Mrs. R. S. BROOKINGS of Washington, D.C. made through CARE. Miss I. DORABJI, secretary of the Association is shown accepting gift from MARION S. ABBOTT, Administrative Assistant in CARE's New Delhi office.



GENE WAITH, display assistant, prepares many of the fine posters and art used in CARE's appeals.



On the job at the distribution of a CARE self-help package—a carpenter kit for a trade school in Haiti.

ORGANIZATIONS

ROBERT TROTT, former Air Force flyer, (left) is now assigned to headquarters in New York City as Assistant to the Division Director of Office Services. While in Yugoslavia, he visited 192 towns in the six federated republics that form Yugoslavia. Each town participated in a milk distribution program for local school children.



Trott's arrival in each of the 192 towns he visited during his tour of duty was in each case something of a holiday for the children. They thronged around the CARE jeep, and waved and shouted "Chawre-Oosha! Chawre-Oosha!" which is their way of pronouncing the initials CARE and USA.



RUDOLPH ADAMS was assistant to the CARE mission to Haiti after the hurricane disaster in 1954. At St. Vincent's School for Handicapped Children, (Sister Joan's School) Adams observes adjustment of a brace sent by CARE on a young polio victim.



Near Cairo, grateful Egyptians receive CARE packages from new mission chief, EDWARD BOYD.

The HERALD TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND in New York, N.Y., sends approximately 12,000 children each summer to six camps and 1,500 "Friendly Towns." The vacations are entirely free to children of all races and creeds, and are made possible by voluntary contributions to the Fund. The only eligibility requirement is need.

ORGANIZATIONS



Boys at Camp Marks Memorial at Red Hook, New York, ages 11 to 13 enjoying a story hour.



The wading pool is a favorite spot at Camp Coler, Brewster, N.Y., the Fund's co-educational camp for children 8-10 years.

ORGANIZATIONS

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in February of 1910, and chartered by Congress June 15, 1916. JOHN M. SCHIFF is President, ARTHUR A. SHUCK is Chief Scout Executive. The two colored men who serve on the National Staff are A. J. TAYLOR and HARRY H. HAYSBERT. Mr. Haysbert has been employed since 1946 as Assistant National Director of Voluntary Training. Mr. Taylor has been Assistant National Director of Inter-racial Service since 1929. Eighty-four other colored employees of Local Councils serve as Field Scout Executives, Directors of Training, and one as Assistant Scout executive. The training which this organization offers the youth of America stimulates them to strive for the highest awards offered. The highest award which any Local Council of Boy Scouts of America can confer on any voluntary worker is a "SILVER BEAVER." The highest award any Region confers is a "SILVER ANTELOPE." The highest award from the National Council is a "SILVER BUFFALO." Over 100 colored have received Silver Beaver Awards. Two have received Silver Antelopes, President EDWARD B. EVANS of Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, and Dr. ERNEST ALEXANDER, New York City, New York; and one, Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE, has received a Silver Buffalo Award.



A. J. TAYLOR, Assistant Director of Inter-racial Service since 1929.



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



Special Demonstrations Project Staff, L. to R., HOMER MEADE, field worker, EMERSON D. JAMES, Supervisor, ALDO PALMIERI, field worker, ANIBAL PEREZ, field worker.

EMERSON D. JAMES, Supervisor of Special Demonstrations Project, Greater New York Council of Boy Scouts of America, presents new unit charter to Co-Pastor MASON of the Inter-racial Church.





CLOSING CEREMONY OF SISTERHOOD
typical of all Girl Scout meetings.



THE GIRL SCOUT ORGANIZATION was founded by Juliette Gordon Law with only 12 girls in Savannah, Ga. in 1912. Membership today is about 2 million girls, 85,000 are colored girls, integrated into every phase of Scouting, and getting practical experience in human understanding and democratic living. Ages include Brownies 7-9, Intermediates 9-12, senior scouts 12-15. Usefulness in the community is one of their chief goals.

Mrs. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER is honorary vice-president of the Girl Scouts of America. Mrs. ROY F. LAYTON is President.

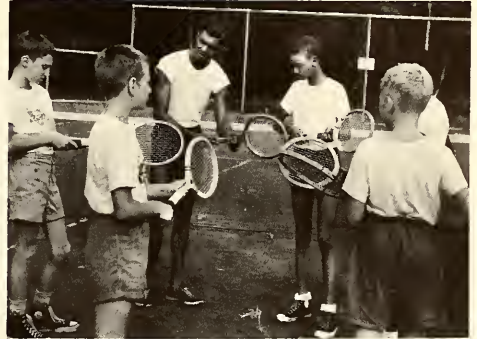
Helping in a Day Nursery.

THE NATIONAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

These citizens of tomorrow are learning team work early in life.



It's rest period at Camp Custer, the New York City YMCA's pioneer interracial camp. The camp, begun experimentally in 1945 with a capacity of 150 boys, will move into new quarters for the 1956 season with a doubled capacity.



"This is the way you do it, boys." The tennis instructor at Camp Greenkill is shown hard at work with a group of campers at one of the three camps of the New York City YMCA. All three of the camps are completely interracial.



"A sound mind in a sound body" is the motto of the YMCA. The boys of the New York City YMCA's West Side Branch evidently take it seriously as seen here in the boys' gym. The seventeen Branches of the New York "Y" have pioneered in conducting integrated programs.



There is a time for worship as well as for play at Camp Greenkill, one of the three camps of the New York City YMCA. The camps are located at Huguenot, New York. At the camps, boys from all parts of the city live, work and play together in perfect harmony.



They're off for a trip, at Camp Custer.



Pulling together for friendly relations might well be the caption of this scene at Camp Custer.

YWCA

Y-TEENS CONVENE— Some may be going swimming, some to take courses in charm and make-up, and some to work on a Y-Teen project for local or international service. There are approximately 300,000 Y-Teens in more than 6,000 such clubs all over the nation.



Y-Teen shows small fry how to use "paddle-board" in New Haven, Conn., YWCA pool.



A group of Y-Teens working on their club newspaper. A typical Y-Teen project.



Here a group of Y-Teen members gather outside the YWCA building in New Haven, Conn.

THE NATIONAL BOARD of the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the United States adopted an Interracial Charter at their 17th National Convention in Atlantic City March 5, 1946 which stressed inclusion in the fellowship the association of women of widely different interests, experience, background, age, race, nationality. In part the Charter states:

"Wherever there is injustice on the basis of race, whether in the community, the nation or the world, our protest must be clear and our labor for its removal vigorous and steady. And what we urge on others we are constrained to practice ourselves. We shall be alert to opportunities to demonstrate the richness of life inherent in an organization unhampered by artificial barriers, in which all members have full status and all persons equal honor and respect as the children of one Father . . ."

As one of the largest and most influential world organizations of women, their aim is "To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians." Some of the inclusive activities of the National Young Women's Christian Association are shown.

ORGANIZATIONS



YWCA Observance—Miss MAMIE DAVIS, Eastern Region Correlator for the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. leads the Centennial Service the YWCA held in Radio City Music Hall in 1955.



CLASS IN METAL WORK—Here is one of the recreations of the girls attending the south-western Business, Professional and Industrial Conference of the YWCA of Tres Rios Camp in Glen Rose, Texas.



GIFT FOR KOREA—Approximately 4000 delegates attending the YW's 20th national Triennial Convention in April, 1955, were presented with "corsages" made by Korean war widows. In the center above, ELENI KALFOGLOU of Greece pins one of the colorful corsages made of Korean thimbles and bright thread on Mrs. A. B. XUMA, advisor of the Zenzele YW in Transvaal, South Africa while Miss DOROTHY HEIGHT of the National YWCA Leadership Services Department awaits her turn.



WORLDWIDE REPRESENTATION—Miss LILACE REID BARNES, national president of the YWCA of the U.S.A. (center above) talks to visiting delegates to the YWCA 20th national Triennial Convention. The delegates left to right are: Miss Eleni Kalfoglou, Greece; Mrs. A. B. Xuma, advisor of the Zenzele YW in the Transvaal, South Africa; Miss Miranda Coker, international leadership trainee, Sierra Leone, West Africa, and Sra. Dra Dolores Villalabas Vda de Wenzel, Mexico City.

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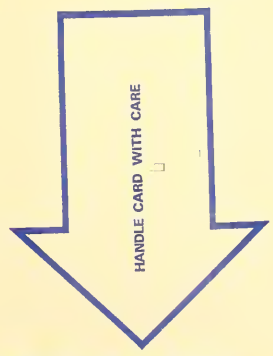
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